

23. Mass. - Boston

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

For the Year ending January 31, 1893.



BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.

1893.



CITY OF BOSTON.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

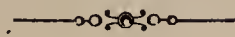
Commissioners of Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

For the Year ending January 31, 1893.

COMMISSIONERS FOR 1892.



THOMAS L. JENKS, *Chairman.*

THOMAS H. DEVLIN,

EDWIN L. PILSBURY.



MICHAEL T. DONOHOE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
No. 14 BEACON STREET,

BOSTON, February 1, 1893.

HON. NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.,

Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR: In compliance with Chap. 3, Sect. 22, of the Revised Ordinances, the Commissioners of Public Institutions submit their annual report for the financial year ending January 31, 1893, it being their fourth, and the thirty-sixth since the department was created.

The following tables exhibit the expenditures and income for the year:

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence	\$57,032 12
Clothing and bedding	14,274 38
Fuel and light	12,858 97
Salaries	36,803 78
Furniture and utensils	2,129 78
Medical supplies	992 28
Books, printing, and stationery	166 54
Agricultural supplies	2,378 92
Repairs	4,496 57
Printing department supplies	640 29
Labor of inmates	601 84
Stone department	20,578 53
Religious services	1,434 24
Water	2,500 00
Soap	642 69

Carried forward,

\$157,530 93

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$157,530 93
Telephone	325 00
Transportation and carriage-hire	4 00
Entertainment and holidays	93 44
Freight and expressage	1 25
Postage and rent of box	250 00
All other items	318 53
	<hr/>
Total	\$158,523 15
	<hr/>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$32,421 47
Clothing and bedding	3,369 43
Fuel and light	7,141 15
Salaries	28,793 45
Furniture and utensils	2,376 39
Medical supplies	1,628 90
Books, printing, and stationery	290 15
Agricultural supplies	3,887 93
Repairs	3,389 03
Water	2,206 40
Soap	992 34
Telephone	213 30
Postage and rent of box	69 00
Entertainment and holidays	277 92
Transportation and carriage-hire	40 10
All other items	107 81
	<hr/>
Total	\$87,204 77
	<hr/>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Subsistence	\$14,815 81
Clothing and bedding	5,670 97
Fuel and light	4,787 70
Salaries	12,887 95
Furniture and utensils	660 66
Medical supplies	768 73
Books, printing, and stationery	200 36
Agricultural supplies	1,361 72
Repairs	1,114 03
Water	1,419 00
Soap	227 93
School supplies	83 74
Telephone	120 00
Postage	58 89
Burial	77 00
Entertainment and holidays	494 58
All other items	136 97
Total	<u>\$44,886 04</u>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

Subsistence	\$33,555 50
Clothing and bedding	6,166 12
Fuel and light	4,666 72
Salaries	11,499 17
Furniture and utensils	1,565 78
Medical supplies	3,613 24
Books, printing, and stationery	380 96
Agricultural supplies	3,094 56
Repairs	3,052 74
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$67,594 79</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$67,594 79
Religious services	377 21
Postage	160 00
Water	2,747 50
Soap	799 54
Telephone	358 00
All other items	86 85
Total	<u>\$72,123 89</u>

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Subsistence	\$6,106 73
Clothing and bedding	924 92
Fuel and light	1,420 78
Salaries	2,917 99
Furniture and utensils	276 29
Medical supplies	244 62
Books, printing, and stationery	40 70
Agricultural supplies	485 89
Repairs	193 58
Expressage	124 49
Water	336 30
Soap	183 95
Telephone	144 00
Postage	14 00
Burial	110 00
All other items	15 00
Total	<u>\$13,539 24</u>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support outside city institutions	\$140,650 21
Transportation and travel	3,205 18
Pay-roll	8,324 16
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$152,179 55</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$152,179 55
Keeping horses	746 77
Repairs to carriage and harness	129 66
Medical attendance	3,108 90
Books, printing, and stationery	297 20
Copying pauper histories	174 14
Postage	92 86
Telephone	98 14
Mayor's Investigating Committee's expense,	366 55
All other items	62 60
 Total	 \$157,256 37

STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

Manning	\$8,262 00
Fuel	2,252 12
Repairs	2,684 49
Rent of dock	2,000 00
Water	200 00
Waste and oil	127 55
Telephone	126 00
Chandlery	78 02
All other items	1 50
 Total	 \$15,731 68

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$19,800 00
All other items	538 52
 Total	 \$20,338 52

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence	\$37,968 03
Clothing and bedding	4,668 97
Fuel and light	8,461 71
Salaries	26,146 28
Furniture and utensils	1,233 50
Medical supplies	761 73
Books, printing, and stationery	376 05
Agricultural supplies	788 24
Repairs	2,249 03
Labor of inmates	3,112 72
Religious services	1,220 71
Water	2,112 00
Soap	536 23
Gratuities	590 00
Telephone	108 00
Postage and rent of P. O. box	132 00
Entertainment and holidays	211 13
School supplies	180 37
All other items	334 40
Total	<u>\$91,191 10</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

House of Industry	\$158,523 15
Lunatic Hospital	87,204 77
Marcella-street Home	44,886 04
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	72,123 89
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,539 24
Pauper expenses	157,256 37
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$533,533 46</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$533,533 46
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	15,731 68
Office expenses	20,338 52
	<hr/>
Public Institutions	\$569,603 66
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	91,191 10
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$660,794 76</u>

The income of the institutions for the twelve months, ending January 31, 1893, is as follows, viz.:

House of Industry	\$40,665 49
Lunatic Hospital	15,245 60
Marcella-street Home	1,433 50
Home for Paupers	2,867 05
Almshouse, Charlestown	363 03
Pauper expenses	5,136 36
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	33,872 28
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$99,583 31</u>

The sum of \$355.98 has been received for interest on the "Mason Fund."

The sources from which the income has been received are as follows, viz.:

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Stone	\$25,420 10
Labor	9,935 21
Board of inmates	1,374 27
Printing department	927 41
Pigs and pork	914 35
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$38,571 34

<i>Brought forward,</i>									\$38,571	34
Hogsheads and barrels	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	526	45
Farm products	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	423	84
Brogans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	390	00
Teaming	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	199	16
Bones	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173	64
Rags	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	14
Grease	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	80
Tin-ware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	70
Coal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	25
Wheelbarrows	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	00
Repairing shoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	00
Paint	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	97
Hides and calf skin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	02
Milk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	36
Repairing harness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	00
Hardware	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	00
Moving derrick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		50
Oil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		32
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$40,665	49

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Board of patients	.	.	.	.	.	\$14,991	10
Grease and bones	.	.	.	.	.	130	71
Labor	.	.	.	.	.	55	80
Rags and junk	.	.	.	.	.	33	26
Calves	.	.	.	.	.	19	00
Barrels	.	.	.	.	.	13	02
Weigher's fees	.	.	.	.	.	2	71
Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$15,245	60

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Board of inmates	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,298 58
Barrels and junk	.	.	.	.	.	102 77
Rags	.	.	.	.	.	22 15
Condemned horse	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,433 50</u>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD'S AND LONG ISLANDS.

Board of inmates	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,876 15
Farm products	.	.	.	.	.	293 30
Coal	.	.	.	.	.	185 03
Labor of men and teams	.	.	.	.	.	126 95
Hams	.	.	.	.	.	94 92
Bones	.	.	.	.	.	73 27
Hogs	.	.	.	.	.	54 60
Meals	.	.	.	.	.	41 50
Barrels	.	.	.	.	.	27 75
Rags	.	.	.	.	.	27 39
Junk	.	.	.	.	.	25 42
Board of laborer	.	.	.	.	.	18 00
Candles	.	.	.	.	.	14 40
Ice	.	.	.	.	.	6 87
Flour	.	.	.	.	.	1 35
Oil	.	.	.	.	.	15
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$2,867 05</u>

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Board of inmates	.	.	.	.	.	\$274 58
Hogs and pork	.	.	.	.	.	84 60
Barrels	.	.	.	.	.	3 85
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$363 03</u>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Board of sundry persons in State institutions refunded	\$5,136 36
--	------------

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Labor of prisoners	\$32,568 42
Bones and grease	533 23
Barrels	277 59
Rags	198 03
Pigs	106 00
Board of inmates	150 71
Coal tar	29 50
Cases	8 80
Total	<u>\$33,872 28</u>

Comparison of expenditures of the several institutions for the years ending January 31, 1892-93 :

	Expenditures for 12 months.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1892.	Ending Jan. 31, 1893.		
House of Industry.....	\$153,074 72	\$158,523 15	\$5,448 43	
Lunatic Hospital.	85,699 36	87,204 77	1,505 41	
Marcella-street Home.....	41,653 49	44,886 04	3,232 55	
Home for Paupers.....	67,821 71	72,123 89	4,302 18	
Almshouse, Charlestown....	13,964 01	13,539 24	.....	\$424 77
Pauper expenses.....	155,766 54	157,256 37	1,489 83	
Steamer expenses.....	16,002 13	15,731 68	.....	270 45
Office expenses.....	19,636 59	20,338 52	701 93	
Public Institutions.....	\$553,618 55	\$569,603 66	\$16,680 33	\$695 22
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	90,383 57	91,191 10	807 53	
Totals	\$644,002 12	\$660,794 76	\$17,487 86	\$695 22

Increase as above .	.	.	.	.	\$17,487 86
Decrease as above	.	.	.	.	695 22
Net increase .	.	.	.	.	<u>\$16,792 64</u>

Comparison of income for the years ending January 31,
1892-93 :

	INCOME.			
	1 year, ending Jan. 31, 1892.	1 year, ending Jan. 31, 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Industry	\$48,268 18	\$40,665 49	.....	\$7,602 69
Lunatic Hospital.....	22,513 26	15,245 60	.....	7,267 66
Marcella-street Home.....	230 21	1,433 50	\$1,203 29	
Home for Paupers.....	2,617 26	2,867 05	249 79	
Almshouse, Charlestown.....	243 75	363 03	119 28	
Pauper expenses.....	3,737 18	5,136 36	1,399 18	
Public Institutions.....	\$77,609 84	\$65,711 03	\$2,971 54	\$14,870 35
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	29,307 66	33,872 28	4,564 62	
Totals	\$106,917 50	\$99,583 31	\$7,536 16	\$14,870 35

Total increase as above \$7,536 16

Total decrease as above 14,870 35

Net decrease \$7,334 19

ACTUAL COST OF RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1893.

	Expenditures.	Income.	Actual cost.
House of Industry.....	\$158,523 15	\$40,665 49	\$117,857 66
Lunatic Hospital.....	87,204 77	15,245 60	71,959 17
Marcella-street Home.....	44,886 04	1,433 50	43,452 54
Home for Paupers.....	72,123 89	2,867 05	69,256 84
Almshouse, Charlestown....	13,539 24	363 03	13,176 21
Pauper expenses.....	157,256 37	5,136 36	152,120 01
Steamer expenses.....	15,731 68	.....	15,731 68
Office expenses.....	20,338 52	.....	20,338 52
Public Institutions.....	\$569,603 66	\$65,711 03	\$503,892 63
County of Suffolk, House of Correction.....	91,191 10	33 872 28	57,318 82
Totals.....	\$660,794 76	\$99,583 31	\$561,211 45

Total expenditure for the year ending Jan. 31,
1892 \$644,002 12

Total expenditure for the year ending Jan. 31,
1893 660,794 76

Increase for the year ending Jan. 31, 1893 . \$16,792 64

Actual cost for the year ending Jan. 31, 1892, \$537,084 62
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1893, 561,211 45

Increase for the year ending Jan. 31, 1893 . \$24,136 83

INMATES.

Number of inmates remaining in the several institutions on the 31st day of January in the years 1892 and 1893 :

	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Industry.....	1,188	1,015	.....	173
House of Reformation	71	55	.....	16
Truant School .	92	105	13	
Paupers	13	8	.....	5
Lunatic Hospital	429	423	.....	6
Marcella-street Home	255	276	21	
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	926	992	66	
Almshouse, Charlestown	150	160	10	
Public Institutions.....	3,124	3,034	110	200
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	574	569	.....	5
Totals	3,698	3,603	110	205

Average number of inmates of the several institutions during the year ending January 31, 1893 :

House of Industry	1,133
House of Reformation	59
Truant Schools	88
Paupers	14
Deer Island Institutions	1,294
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>1,294</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	1,294
Lunatic Hospital	419
Marcella-street Home	258
Home for Paupers, Rainsford's and Long Islands	812
Almshouse, Charlestown	144
Public Institutions	2,927
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	582
Total	<u>3,509</u>

The average expenditure for and actual cost of each inmate of the institutions for the year ending January 31, 1893 :

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenditure.		Actual cost.	
	Per year.	Per week.	Per year.	Per week.
House of Industry	\$122 51	\$2 36	\$91 08	1 75
Lunatic Hospital	208 13	4 00	171 74	3 30
Marcella-street Home	173 98	3 35	168 42	3 24
Home for Paupers	88 82	1 71	85 29	1 64
Almshouse, Charlestown	94 01	1 81	91 47	1 76
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	156 69	3 01	98 49	1 89

Statement for the years 1888-1892 :

YEAR.	Expenditures.	Income.	Net cost.	Average number of Inmates.	Number in State Institutions Dec. 31.
1888	\$695,618 57	\$75,368 77	\$620,249 80	3,387	675
1889	675,122 05	88,225 40	586,896 65	3,612	738
1890	648,919 71	96,159 77	552,759 94	3,349	719
1891	644,155 11	105,396 88	538,758 23	3,306	699
1 month to Jan. 31, 1892.....	44,673 61	13,499 16	31,174 45		
12 months to Jan. 31, 1893.....	660,794 76	99,583 31	561,211 45	3,509	769

The number of insane and feeble-minded persons supported by the city, remaining in State institutions and boarding in families, January 31, 1893, is 769 ; an increase of 70 since the previous annual report.

They are located as follows :

Danvers Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	72
Taunton " "	.	.	.	.	.	60
Worcester " "	.	.	.	.	.	120
" Insane Asylum	.	.	.	.	.	122
Westboro' Insane Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	179
Northampton Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	13
Tewksbury Asylum	.	.	.	.	.	71
Bridgewater "	.	.	.	.	.	22
Hospital Cottages	.	.	.	.	.	8
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded	.	.	.	.	.	57
Boarded in families	.	.	.	.	.	45
						<hr/>
						769

The amount paid for the support of these patients in 1892 was one hundred twenty-six thousand nine hundred sixty-four and $\frac{5}{100}$ dollars (\$126,964.05).

The dormitory at Austin Farm was completed in December, having been supplied with a complete system of speaking-tubes and electric bells, in addition to the original plans. The occupation of this building in January by 100 of chronic and mild cases, relieved the hospital at South Boston and the main building at the farm from overcrowding. Upon the removal of the patients, that portion of the old building formerly occupied by them was thoroughly repaired and renovated, and several single rooms added for the accommodation of inmates unsuitable for care in dormitory.

After many years of persistent requests and recommendations of the Directors and Commissioners in charge of this department for an appropriation for the establishment of a new Lunatic Hospital of sufficient capacity to accommodate all of the city's insane wards, the City Council of 1892 acceded to the request of this Board and granted an appropriation for this purpose.

In communications to His Honor Mayor Matthews dated December 10, 24, and 29, 1891, and in their annual report for 1891, the Commissioners fully set forth the requirements and estimated cost of permanent improvements necessary to properly care for all the insane, the amount recommended being \$484,500.

The City Council of 1892, with the approval of the Mayor, appropriated \$327,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for a Lunatic Hospital, and for the erection of buildings at Austin Farm.

Plans were prepared by the City Architect for two dormitories and a combination dining, amusement hall, and chapel, with kitchen and bakery in the basement of the latter, to be located at Austin Farm, a brief description of which is here given :

"The dormitory buildings are to be two stories in height, with high basement, and will accommodate 50 patients in each building. They have a frontage of 187 feet, and a middle wing 85 feet deep and 35 feet wide, and the same width (or depth) as main building.

"The construction, convenience, etc., are substantially the same as that at Pierce Farm, but on a smaller scale.

"The combination dining-hall, chapel, etc., is a very picturesque building, measuring 50×98 feet, with an L 31 feet square, in which is located the serving-room on the first floor, and officers' dining-room on the second floor.

"The main part of combination dining-hall is one story with a basement. On the first floor is the auditorium, which opens right up into the roof, with the trusses showing. This room is to be used as a dining-hall, amusement-hall, and chapel, has a seating capacity of 400, and can seat at tables 200 persons.

"The basement is utilized as a central kitchen and bakery for the institution.

"This building is connected with the administration building and new dormitory by covered corridors."

Upon the completion of these buildings the dining-room in the present dormitory will be vacated, and thus furnish room for 25 additional patients.

After a careful examination of several eligible sites in the vicinity of Austin Farm, the Commissioners selected the property known as the Pierce farm, situated on Walk Hill and Canterbury streets, West Roxbury, for the Lunatic Hospital. It consists of 35 acres of land, with dwelling-house of $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, containing 14 rooms, a stable, large cow-barn, sheds, etc., which was purchased for \$34,500.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a tract of 42 acres from the Forest Hills Cemetery Corporation, adjoining the Pierce farm, with a right of way to Back and

Canterbury streets, which will give sufficient land for the erection of all buildings required for several years to come.

The dwelling-house will serve for an administration building until the completion of the one already planned, and then will be utilized for a domestic building or for hospital purposes.

The City Architect has prepared plans for two large dormitories and a domestic building to be erected here, described as follows :

"This group of buildings is located on high ground facing Walk Hill street (S.W.) ; are two stories in height with basement.

"The dormitories have a frontage of 250 feet ; a middle wing 140 feet deep, and two end wings 75 feet deep.

"Each building has the superintendent's and reception rooms centrally located at the main hall, connecting with corridors and its staircase to second story.

"Two dining and two serving rooms are directly back of main hall in the middle wing, at the rear of which are two small wards of six beds each, with attendants' rooms adjoining, with toilet and bath rooms at extreme end of wing.

"Leading from main hall are corridors to day-rooms, at the heads of the flanking wings. On both sides of corridors are rooms for isolation of patients.

"From day-room, connected by bridges, are toilet and clothes rooms. At the rear end of flanking wings are more isolated rooms, and also quarters for attendant, and staircases to second story with exits to garden at rear.

"The second story is similar to the first, except that suicidal and sick wards, of eight beds each, take the space on this floor that is utilized by superintendent and reception rooms on floor below.

"Each building will give accommodation to 84 patients,

mainly in single rooms. They are to be built of terra-cotta lumber, plastered inside and out. The floors are of mill construction and practically fire-proof, or, more properly, slow burning.

"The domestic building is situated midway between dormitories at the rear and connected with the latter by covered corridors, is rectangular in shape, measuring 46 × 134 feet. The first floor is utilized by kitchen and laundry, dining-room for the servants, also sewing and sitting room for attendants.

"The second floor is used by the attendants as sleeping apartments in the rear, while the front is utilized as an amusement-hall and chapel, with two separate staircases to first floor. The method of construction of this building is similar to that of the dormitories."

Contracts have been made with Mr. Elisha Littlefield for the buildings above mentioned. Work will be begun as soon as the weather will permit, and will be completed with all possible despatch.

With these buildings finished, the hospital at South Boston will be discontinued. This will give much-needed room for the erection of buildings for the use of the House of Correction, and by the sale of the land remaining the city may receive money enough to complete contemplated improvements at that institution.

DEER ISLAND.

The number of inmates remaining in the House of Industry January 31, 1893, was 1,015; 173 less than on the same date, 1892. The commitments for the year were 4,535; being 4,351 less than for 1891. The average number of inmates for the year is 1,133; showing 112 increase over 1891.

The cause for these differences is that previous to July, 1891, many persons were committed for non-payment of fines for drunkenness, a large number of whom remained but a short time, their fines being paid. Under the present law there are no fines imposed, and the sentences are for longer periods, and while the number of commitments are less, the daily average is greater.

Early in the year the Commissioners adopted the plan of placing on probation all first offenders (drunkenness) upon expiration of half their sentence; 446 were so probated, and less than 4 per cent. were returned for violation of the provisions of their release. Those that were recommitted were obliged to serve the balance of their first term, under the law.

A new occupation has been provided for the male inmates at the House of Industry, that of cane-seating and backing chairs; other occupations will be added when the alterations now being made are completed.

A recommendation of the Commissioners, in a communication to His Honor the Mayor on December 29, and renewed in their annual report for 1891, "that an addition to the House of Industry be built to contain 400 cells," was approved by the Mayor, and the City Council appropriated \$60,000 for that purpose.

After consideration, the Commissioners determined that it would be better to alter that portion of the House of Industry building occupied by the reformation boys to provide the cell-room, than to build another wing.

Plans were prepared by the City Architect for these alterations, and a contract for the work was made with Mr. L. K. Marston, for \$59,916. The completion of these alterations and the construction of 376 new cells here described is looked for in July.

"The present prison will be extended into the building formerly occupied by the Reform School boys as a bath and play room on the ground floor, and the printing-office on the

second. This extension will give 64 new cells, in four double tiers ; making 474 cells in the lower (present) prison.

“Directly above this prison the apartments formerly occupied by the officers—reform boys’ dormitory and classroom—have been torn out, and this space will be utilized as another (the upper) prison, and will have 312 cells, four double tiers in height. The new cells are practically of the same material as the present one, being built of brick, with iron doors and platforms of North River stone ; more attention has been given to the heating and ventilation, however. Instead of heating by steam direct, heated warm air is diffused at various intervals in the prison, and every cell has a ventilating opening connected with the larger ventilation shafts, which takes the foul air outside and above the roof of building.

“The new cells are 4 feet 11 inches \times 7 feet 4 inches, — one foot two inches wider than the old. A continuous stair from prison yard connects both prisons. The iron staircases in towers furnish means of egress in case of fire.

“In addition to the work contracted for, there will be constructed 16 solitary cells, making 802 cells in all. The latter will be built by the labor of the inmates.”

At the beginning of these alterations the Reformation boys were removed to the building formerly used for Girls’ Reformation School. When these changes are completed, there will be cell room for all the male prisoners, and will give the large dining-hall and the room now used by the prisoners in stormy weather and on Sundays for workshops, which are needed. The enlargement of the latter room, recommended in the previous report, will not now be required, the alteration spoken of above removing the necessity for it.

The recommendation made in the reports for 1890 and 1891, for a connection between the House of Industry build-

ing and the pond, is again called to the attention of the City Council, and a request for a special appropriation of \$2,500 will be renewed.

The number of boys remaining at the House of Reformation January 31 is 55 ; a decrease of 16 from last year.

It is hoped that in a short time this institution will be removed to Rainsford's Island, for obvious reasons ; the Board, farther on in this report, expressing their opinion how it can be done at a small expense, and to the great benefit of the inmates.

TRUANT SCHOOL.

The number of boys remaining in the Truant School January 31, 1893, was 105 ; an increase of 13 over last year.

In compliance with the request of the Boston School Committee, in accordance with the Acts of 1885, Chapter 282, the City Council appropriated \$125,000 for the establishment of a school for truant boys, to be called a Parental School, and also \$25,000 for the erection of a similar school for girls.

The Commissioners sought a location for the school in the suburbs, and after an inspection of several sites offered, finally concluded that the estate occupied by Matthew Bolles, Esq., situated on Spring street, West Roxbury, was best suited for the location of such an institution, and it was purchased for \$30,000, with the concurrence of a committee of the School Board, and approval of His Honor the Mayor.

The estate consists of 28 acres, delightfully situated, with a frontage of 1,000 feet on the bank of the Charles river, ten minutes' walk from the Spring-street station on the Dedham branch of the Old Colony Railway. On the place is a cottage dwelling, 8 rooms, a farmer's house, stable, piggery, ice-house, boat-house, etc. The cottage is admirably adapted for a superintendent's home. Plans have been drawn for a group of four additional buildings, described as follows :

"(1) The chapel and amusement-hall, (2 and 3) the two dormitory buildings, and (4) the kitchens and laundry, which are large for present needs, ample provision being made for the future. Work on construction of new buildings will be commenced immediately.

"The dormitories are two stories, with a high, habitable basement almost wholly above ground, are cross-shaped in plan, the main building measuring 32×88 feet; the front projecting (stair) pavilion, 18×32 feet; and a rear wing, which measures 13×40 feet, with an octagon bay-window overlooking playground.

"On the first floor, entrance is had by two five-foot door-openings into a large staircase-hall, which, together with its two iron staircases, occupies the central pavilion. A corridor 8 feet wide, leading to matrons' quarters at rear, has double doors on either side, giving admission to the dining-room and school-room in the main part of the building. At the rear and adjoining the dining-room is the serving-room, also matrons' quarters, with its windows overlooking school and dining rooms, and the bay-window overlooking playground. The dining-room and school-room is 32×40 feet, well lighted on three sides, as are also the dormitory and evening recreation-rooms in the second story, which are the same dimensions as the first-story rooms. The male night attendants' rooms are similar to those occupied by matrons below.

"In the basement are the shower, sponge, and tub baths and locker-room (giving each boy a locker for himself in which will be kept his clothing and other property), which is to be utilized as a play-room, with doors opening on to playground at the rear.

"The chapel and amusement-hall is located 100 feet back from Spring street, is one story with high basement, which is to be used as a work and manual-training room.

"This building is rectangular in plan and measures 40×78

feet. Entrance is had by a triple arcade opening into vestibules on either side, thence into auditorium, a large, well-lighted room, 36×52 feet, giving a seating capacity of 350, at the end of which are anterooms, a large platform stage, and a staircase to basement.

"The kitchen and laundry is another one-story building, also rectangular in plan, measuring 58×66 feet, built on the side of a hill, the lower (basement) story almost entirely above ground. In this lower story is the bakery, with a brick oven and bread closet; its flour and other supply stores easily accessible.

"Here is also the kitchen, with its scullery, ovens, range, refrigerators, etc., all very conveniently arranged, and separated entirely from laundry on the next floor (on the upper grade). This floor is fire-proof and water-tight, built of iron beams and terra-cotta lumber arches, in the middle of which is the engine-room for furnishing power for laundry, machinery, and lift. At one side of building at the upper grade is the entrance to receiving-room, where clothes are sorted, then taken directly into washing-room, then into drying and mangle room, and again into hand-ironing room, finally into airing and distributing room, which has a door opening out on drive.

"This group of buildings will be of brick, mill construction throughout in floors. No plastering to be used anywhere except in the second-story ceilings of the dormitory buildings. The exterior will be trimmed up with white marble, the cornices will be of metal and wood painted white, having a lively and attractive air."

It is expected that the work will be completed in the fall of the present year. A site for the erection of a girls' school has not been selected, and there is no pressing need, because there are no truant girls in our charge.

HOME FOR PAUPERS.

The number of inmates remaining January 31, 1893, was 992; an increase of 66 over 1891 on that date. This is the largest number ever present in the institution.

The west and middle wings of the Cottage Hospital at Long Island are completed, and would have been occupied January 1 but for the failure of the Cochituate water-supply. When this is remedied, patients will be removed from the Rainsford's Island Hospital and the main building on Long Island, thus relieving them of their crowded condition. Plans for the east wing are ready, and the Commissioners will request an appropriation of \$40,000 for its construction, and thus complete the hospital. A short description of the hospital is here given:

"This building has every convenience and appliance necessary for caring for the sick.

"The Administration Building faces north, is rectangular in shape, 45×49 feet, three stories high, with the dining-room and offices upon the first floor, a hall, which connects with hospital corridors, also a staircase to second and third stories, where the physicians' and attendants' sleeping-rooms are located.

"This building connects with east and west wing ward head-houses by covered corridors 16 feet wide and 96 feet long, running east and west, and is but the width of corridor distant from the ward head-house of middle wing.

"The wings are one-story high, are, in the main, 40×210 , and the middle wing is 170 feet long. The wings have bath-rooms tailing out at right angles on the south side, and surround two great court-yards, 96×150 feet.

"The ward head-houses have the offices of administration for the wards, the nurses' dining-rooms, diet kitchens, etc.

"The west wing is divided into three continuous wards,

having a total number of 100 beds; on the south side are the sun-room, toilet and bath rooms.

"The middle wing has two wards, one of 44 beds, the other containing 29 beds, with bath, toilet, and sun rooms.

"The east wing is cross-shaped in plan, divided into four wards, with its sun, toilet, and bath rooms on the south, and will have 114 beds. When complete, the hospital will furnish accommodation to 287 patients.

"The hospital kitchen is centrally located in the second story of the head-house of the middle ward, with dumb-waiter to pantry on the floor below.

"The basement is utilized for store and ventilation appliances. The building is heated by indirect steam radiation, and ventilated by the aid of fans, which will give entire satisfaction. The building is lighted by gas and electricity.

"The rooms and wards have abundance of light. The building is constructed of plank and terra-cotta lumber, plastered inside with King's Winsor cement, and on the outside with clear Portland cement, having the appearance of a half-timbered building, and gives a neat and nice effect."

A complete system of speaking-tubes and electric bells, connecting the superintendent's offices with the several wards and attendants' rooms, has been placed in the hospital.

A watchman's clock has been placed in the main building on Long Island, having 13 stations, located on each floor of the main building, in the wings of the hospital, and in the barn.

The barn was removed from its location, because of its proximity to the institution, to a point 500 feet south-west of the main building, and was attached to the new barn, forming a fine building for its purpose. It is 50 × 83 feet, T-shaped, gives excellent room for the cattle, a stable for

six horses, harness and grain rooms, carriage-house, and a vegetable cellar large enough to contain all the farm products.

A large amount of grading has been done about the hospital and barn during the year.

The engineers' department have established lines for a reservoir, to contain about 2,000,000 gallons of water on the highest point of the land, south-west of the main building. Work will be commenced on it as soon as the weather permits, and will be performed by the able-bodied inmates of the institutions.

A large pump will be located in the engine-room of the main building in a few weeks, to be used in case of fire. Plans for ventilating-apparatus in the main building are prepared, and work will be commenced in the spring.

We recommend the erection of a building on Long Island for pauper women, to be two stories in height, and of similar construction, arrangement, and style as the buildings planned for the new Lunatic Hospital, large enough to accommodate 350 inmates, at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

The completion of the east wing of the hospital and of the projected building would furnish accommodation on Long Island for all the city's in-door poor, thereby dispensing with the Charlestown Almshouse and the institution at Rainsford's Island. The economy of such action must be apparent to every one; and if paupers can be classified, this arrangement is the only one that will allow it. The property at Charlestown is valuable, and would undoubtedly bring enough at sale to provide a large part of the means to construct the new building.

These changes made, the buildings at Rainsford's Island could be taken for the use of the reformation boys, providing them with plenty of room for industrial employment, and remove them from the contaminating influence of the adult criminals at Deer Island. The electric-light plant is com-

pleted, and tests are now being made before the work is accepted.

It is recommended that the Cochituate water-pipe be extended to Rainsford's Island, and that both islands be attached to the high-service system.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The number remaining at the House of Correction January 31 was 569; 5 below that of last year. The average daily number was 582; 28 above the year previous. The necessity for increased accommodations, expressed in former reports and in a communication to His Honor dated December 29, 1891, still exists, and the additions are recommended again. A new hospital should be erected immediately.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

This institution is in excellent condition, requiring only ordinary repairs during the year, and the little ones are being cared for in the best manner. The boarding in families, of the younger children, is continued with the greatest success. The average number of inmates for the year is 258; against 251 for the previous year.

The Almshouse at Charlestown contains about the same number of inmates as in past years, and is in fair condition. It is hoped that the recommendations made earlier in this report may be approved by the Mayor, and the inmates be removed during the coming year to Long Island.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" has made her regular trips without interruption. On account of the severe work done during this winter, occasioned by so much ice in the harbor, she will require extensive repairs in the spring.

There have been but few changes of officials in this department during the year.

Dr. Otis K. Newell was removed from the office of Com-

missioner on February 5, and Hon. Edwin L. Pilsbury was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entered upon his duties February 6.

An additional physician was appointed at the Home for Paupers, and one at the Lunatic Hospital for duty at Austin Farm.

The principal teacher at the House of Reformation resigned, and the vacancy was filled by promotion.

The female visiting agent for the children boarded in families, who began this work in 1889 without compensation, and who has received a small salary since 1890, devoting but a portion of her time to the duties, has been regularly employed to give her whole time to the work.

An additional office employee was appointed whose duty it is to examine into the circumstances and ability of relatives (named in Chapter 84, Section 6, Public Statutes) to pay for the support of children in the Marcella-street Home and inmates of pauper and insane institutions now supported by the city.

The reports of the several superintendents printed herewith, giving details of their care and supervision, are respectfully called to your attention.

The superintendents have continued to perform their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

We desire to state, in concluding this report, that we have received the utmost consideration from His Honor the Mayor and the City Council, especially in granting our requests for the means to carry on improvements, and we trust that the care of those placed under us, the methods of expenditure and general supervision, meets with the approval of the government and the citizens of Boston.

THOMAS L. JENKS,
THOMAS H. DEVLIN,
EDWIN L. PILSBURY,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR,

February 1, 1893.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN : The report of the several institutions located on Deer Island, viz., House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School for Boys, Nursery, and Hospital, for the year ending January 31, 1893, is respectfully submitted.

The institutions will be in very good condition after the improvements are made that are nearing completion. We will be in position to enforce discipline second to no institution in the State, as each male prisoner will occupy a cell by himself, eating his meals and remaining in his cell when the weather will not permit him to work outside. They are now packed together in a large room in the basement, at times for several days, with nothing to occupy their minds but thoughts of liberty and the world outside.

There will soon be room for more workshops, and I would recommend other inside industries, so that on stormy days the prisoners can all be employed.

Experience teaches me that the class of people committed here must have constant work to make them contented and obedient.

We started, some two months ago, a shop for caning chair bottoms and backs. It will be profitable, and as soon as room is available, we intend starting a shop for the

manufacture of brooms for the use of this and the other institutions of the city under your charge. It will not only keep the men employed, but is quite a source of income.

The stone-yard employs an average of 101 able-bodied men, and is conducted profitably. We have furnished the city of Boston 34,127 feet of edgestone, 106 catch-basins, and 308 curb-corners, for which we have received \$25,420.10.

We have on hand, January 31, 1893, 7,879 feet edgestone, 33 catch-basins, 64 curb-corners, and 6,260 paving-blocks, and 5,274 feet of rough stone, which will be hammered into shape by the time the Street Department calls for them.

The sewing-machines operated by some of the smartest male and female prisoners are profitably employed, and I would recommend more machines as soon as we have the available room.

The Reformation School for Boys has been removed to the old wooden building formerly occupied by the Reformation Girls' School, they being obliged to vacate their old quarters to make room for the improvements now going on for the male department of the House of Industry, which, when completed, will give us 400 new cells in addition to the 400 now in use. The character of the inmates committed to the House of Industry remains about the same as in former years, and the sentences being for longer terms than formerly.

Mr. John A. Hickey, teacher of the Reformation Boys' Department, resigned August last, to study the medical profession. He was an honest worker, and left us with our best wishes for his future prosperity. His place has been filled by promoting Henry C. Twitchell, formerly a teacher in the Truant School.

The number of boys has decreased, on January 31, 1892, the number being 71; a decrease of 16 boys since that date.

The discipline of this department is kept at a high standard. The health of the boys has been good, but little sickness having existed, and no deaths.

In the printing-office twelve boys are learning to be printers, under the instruction of Mr. Louis E. Keenan, who succeeded Alex. C. Morrill, discharged February 5, 1892.

The truant boys are under instructions of competent teachers, and they have had a small increase, the number being 105, against 91 boys one year ago. No deaths have occurred, and very little sickness.

The annual examination of schools was held June 9, under the direction of the Chairman, Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, and Commissioners Devlin and Pilsbury, who praised the pupils for their proficiency in studies and good general deportment, and presented each boy with peanuts, and a new straw hat to wear during the warm weather of their vacation.

Miss Sarah P. Burnham continues to aid discharged female prisoners, and Mr. John E. McCarthy, discharged male prisoners, and he also provides some of our reformation boys with situations to earn an honest living in the city, also country homes, with beneficial results.

Dr. Cogswell kindly places at our disposal the quarantine steamer "Vigilant" when required, which courtesy is properly appreciated, particularly during the winter months, when other means of communication with the city are at times difficult and sometimes impossible except on the regular trips of the steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee."

The Rev. Father Forhan comes to the island several times during the week, also Saturday afternoons, and remains until Monday morning, visiting the sick, and saying mass on Sundays.

No epidemic has visited us. We have had two cases of scarlet fever: one was a boy in the Truant School, who had

only been here a week, and left a brother sick with it at home; and Receiving Officer Erskine, who was taken down with it last spring, which we could not account for, as he had not been absent from the island for a month. They were taken to the quarantine house for treatment. We have also had a few cases of measles at the hospital, in the nursery department.

Dr. Roche, the Resident Physician, performs his duties faithfully, and he has the able assistance of Dr. Charles H. Cogswell and Dr. Francis A. Lane, of the Quarantine Department.

I would again call your attention to the matter of electric lights. Now we make our own gas, at a cost of 57 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Electricity would be much better as regards light and also economy, after the plant was put in. I would also remind you that our water-supply is liable to be cut off at any time. I would recommend that a four-inch iron pipe be laid from our ice pond to the reservoir. It would give us a million gallons of water in storage to meet the emergency.

Our ice crop last winter was very good. We harvested 800 tons, which has carried us, also Long and Rainsford's Islands, to the present time. We have harvested the present winter 1,000 tons of as good ice as has ever been frozen at Deer Island, which will fill our ice-house, and some 200 tons stored outside.

The farm stock is in good condition. Owing to the dry season, our hay crop was not so large as usual; all other crops were good. The following were the principal products:

Hay	100 tons.
Oat and rye fodder	25 "
Corn fodder and ensilage	125 "
Squashes	5 "
Pumpkins	20 "

Onions	1,700 bushels.
Carrots	850 “
Parsnips	350 “
Turnip blood-beets	350 “
Mangel-wurzel beets	2,000 “
Potatoes	360 “
Turnips	600 “
Tomatoes	456 “
Corn in ear	100 “
Pears	57 “
Peas	25 “
Radishes	15 “
Peppers	6 “
Grapes	3 “
Cabbages	3,500 heads.
Celery	2,500 “
Lettuce	750 “
Rhubarb	1,240 lbs.
Raspberries	58 boxes.
Currants	56 “
Strawberries	25 “
Eggs	125 dozen.
Ducks raised	42
Chickens raised	23
Milk	180,522 lbs.
Butter	1,221 “
Bedding-plants for decorating grounds	5,000
Apples	123 barrels.
Spinach	100 “
Bush and pole beans	15 “
Cucumbers for pickle	3 “

The piggery has produced as follows :

Pork slaughtered, 51,375 lbs., at 7c.	.	.	\$3,596	25
Sale of live pigs	.	.	1,455	80
Sale of soap-grease	.	.	115	80
285 cords of manure, at \$2.50	.	.	712	50
558 hhds. of soft-soap, at \$5.00	.	\$2,790	00	
Cost for soap stock	.	.	94	13
			<hr/>	2,695 87
				<hr/>
			\$8,576	22
Less cost for feed	.	.	64	10
			<hr/>	
			\$8,512	12
			<hr/>	
			<hr/>	

There was given to inmates on their discharge 4,357 articles of clothing. There was made for our use and wear 1,940 pairs men's brogans, 600 pairs boys' brogans, 744 pairs women's shoes, 796 pairs women's slippers, 5,111 dresses, etc., 1,788 towels and rollers, 2,573 sheets, pillow-slips, and ticks, 75 table-cloths and shades, 1,980 pairs socks, 1,439 pairs pants, 1,244 coats, 925 vests, 260 dozen woollen shirts, 90 dozen cotton shirts, 111 dozen pairs overalls, 1,950 pairs suspenders. We have also cut, made, and trimmed for the Home for Paupers, 334 pairs pants, 211 coats, 69 vests, 3 dozen pairs drawers; for Charlestown Almshouse, 43 complete suits, 2 overcoats, 9 pairs pants, $4\frac{8}{12}$ dozen woollen shirts, $3\frac{4}{12}$ dozen pairs of drawers; and for Marcella-street Home, $31\frac{8}{12}$ dozen woollen shirts.

We have furnished one officer and an average of 49 men every working-day to the Home for Paupers on Long Island for the eight months from April to December; also 148 tons of ice, being the supply for the year.

Received for fines and costs, \$4,782.00, which amount is paid to the City Collector on account of County income; and

there being no fines for drunkenness, the amount is small compared with former years.

Mr. Lorenzo D. Perkins was appointed Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Howard W. Upton discharged.

To you, gentlemen of the Commission, I wish to express my thanks for your frequent visits and kind consideration, particularly to Chairman Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, which I shall always recall with pleasure and gratitude.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES R. GERRISH,
Superintendent.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1892,	9	4	1	0	14
Admitted	145	54	2	0	201
	<u>154</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>215</u>
Discharged	152	53	2	0	207
	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Remaining January 31, 1893,					

During the year there were admitted to this department 5 males and 2 females from the House of Industry, who were too sick to leave upon expiration of sentence.

The above also includes 1 boy admitted and 1 boy discharged (pardoned) during the year, as neglected children.

There have been 10 deaths during the year.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1892,	843	345	1,188
Committed	3,552	983	4,535
	<u>4,395</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>5,723</u>
Discharged	3,642	1,066	4,708
	<u>753</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>1,015</u>
Remaining January 31, 1893,			

Children of sentenced mothers:

Remaining January 31, 1892	14
Admitted	42
	<u>56</u>
Discharged	50
	<u>6</u>
Remaining January 31, 1893	

Of the above, 4 died during the year.

Causes for discharge:

Expired sentence	2,653
Pardoned, probation	597
Fine paid	362
Died	16
Escaped	12
Bailed	2
Total	<u>3,642</u>

Offences for which committed:

Drunkenness	2,562
Assault and battery	616
Larceny	539
Vagrant	133
Idle and disorderly	121
Disturbing the peace	84
Fornication	69
Breaking glass	60
Common night-walker	53
Walking on railroad track	31
Obstructing sidewalk	29
Profanity	24
Non-support	18
Noisy, and disorderly house	15
Larceny from person	14
Common drunkard	13
Keeping intoxicating liquors for sale	12
Trespass	10
Unlawful appropriation	10
Indecent exposure	9
Obstructing travel	8
Gaming on Lord's day	7

Embezzlement	6
Assault on officer	6
Malicious injury	6
Assault with weapon	5
False pretences	4
Violating city ordinance	4
Discharging fire-arms in street	4
Fraudulent conveyance of property	4
Loitering in railroad station	4
Malicious injury to real estate	4
Remaining on sidewalk	3
Threats	3
Stubborn child	3
Common railer and brawler	3
Making an affray	3
Assault	2
Keeping house of ill-fame	2
Keeping common nuisance	2
Obscene language	2
Rescuing a prisoner	2
Receiving stolen goods	2
Throwing missiles in street	2
Making a bonfire in street	2
Exposing a gambling device	2
Lewdness	2
Indecent assault	2
Larceny in building	2
Malicious injury to personal property	2
Evading car-fare	1
Fraudulently procuring entertainment at an inn	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Disturbing funeral assembly	1
Common beggar	1
Admitting a minor to a pool-room	1
Playing ball on the Lord's day	1

Cheating a boarding-house keeper	1
Disturbing passengers in a public conveyance .	1
Remaining in a dwelling-house after being forbidden	1
Total	<u>4,535</u>

Of the above, there were returned from probation 12 men and 5 women, and transferred from House of Correction 1 woman.

Sentences of those committed:

Non-payment of fines	1,186
10 days	1
15 "	1
30 "	75
60 "	1
90 "	5
137 "	1
165 "	1
302 "	1
Returned from probation	17
1 month	253
2 months	509
3 "	865
4 "	472
5 "	260
6 "	617
7 "	1
8 "	62
9 "	81
10 "	38
12 "	88
Total	<u>4,535</u>

Of the above, 3 men who had escaped were returned to serve the remainder of their sentences.

There were committed as under bonds for —

2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
6 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
12 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>11</u>

Number sentenced for drunkenness:

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,901
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	661
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>2,562</u>

Number sentenced for offences other than drunkenness:

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,641
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	319
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,960</u>

Number sentenced as common drunkards:

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>13</u>

Number of times persons sentenced as common drunkards have been committed to the House of Industry:

For the 1st time	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 2d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ 3d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 4th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 12th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ 15th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total .	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>13</u>

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

47

HOUSE OF REFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Remaining January 31, 1892	71
Committed	50
	<hr/>
	121
Discharged, probation	66
	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1893	55

Offences for which committed:

Larceny	13
Breaking and entering	12
Stubborn child	8
Breaking and entering and larceny	5
Assault and battery	4
Destroying railroad signal	1
Larceny from person	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Vagrant	1
Unlawfully taking and using boat	1
Robbery	1
Malicious mischief	1
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon	1
	<hr/>
Total	50

Of the above there were returned from probation, 2.

Sentences of those committed:

Minority	50
--------------------	----

Causes for discharge:

Pardoned	66
--------------------	----

Nativity of those committed:

Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50

Ages of those committed:

[illegible]

TRUANT-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1892	91	1	92
Committed	129	0	129
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	220	1	221
Discharged	115	1	116
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1893,	105	0	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Offences of which committed:

Truants	119
Absentees	10
	<hr/>
Total	129
	<hr/>

Sentences of those committed:

3 months	7
4 "	9
5 "	3
6 "	23
7 "	2
8 "	8
9 "	9
10 "	1
11 "	1
12 "	39
15 "	1
18 "	2
24 "	23
Returned from probation	1
	<hr/>
Total	129
	<hr/>

Ages of those committed:

7 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
9 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
13 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
14 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129

Nativity of those committed:

Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
New Brunswick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
New Hampshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
California	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
West Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129

Causes for discharge:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	89	0	89
Pardoned, probation	26	1	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	115	1	116
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number for all departments:

Largest, House of Industry	1,241
“ “ “ Reformation	73
“ Truant School	105
“ Almshouse	21
	<hr/>
Smallest, House of Industry	1,007
“ “ “ Reformation	51
“ Truant School	64
“ Almshouse	9
	<hr/>
Average, House of Industry	1,133
“ “ “ Reformation	59
“ Truant School	88
“ Almshouse	14
	<hr/>
Total average	1,294
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. GERRISH,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JAMES R. GERRISH, ESQ., *Superintendent of Deer Island
Institutions:*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the Medical Department of the institutions under your supervision.

ALMSHOUSE.

Patients remaining in hospital February 1,		
1892		13
Admitted :		
Males	146	
Females	54	
	—	200
		<hr/>
Total		213
		<hr/>
Discharged	196	
Died	10	
	—	206
Remaining in hospital February 1, 1893 .		7
		<hr/>
Total		213
		<hr/>
Largest number in hospital at any time .		20
Smallest number in hospital at any time .		5
Daily average		12
		<hr/>

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Patients remaining in hospital February 1, 1892	66
Admitted :	
Males	908
Females	729
	<hr/> 1,637
Total	<hr/> 1,703 <hr/>
Discharged	1,613
Died	16
	<hr/> 1,629
Remaining in hospital February 1, 1893 .	74
Total	<hr/> 1,703 <hr/>
Largest number in hospital at any time .	82
Smallest number in hospital at any time .	31
Daily average	<hr/> 54 <hr/>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Patients remaining in hospital February 1, 1892	0
Admitted :	
Males	24
Females	0
	<hr/> 24
Total	<hr/> 24 <hr/>
Discharged	24
Died	0
	<hr/> 24
Remaining in hospital February 1, 1893 .	0
Total	<hr/> 24 <hr/>

Largest number in hospital at any time	2
Smallest number in hospital at any time	0
Daily average	<u><u>—1</u></u>

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Patients remaining in hospital February 1, 1892	0
--	---

Admitted :

Males	25	
Females	0	
	<u>—</u>	25
Total		<u><u>25</u></u>

Discharged	24	
Died	0	
	<u>—</u>	24

Remaining in hospital February 1, 1893	1
Total	<u><u>25</u></u>

Largest number in hospital at any time	3
Smallest number in hospital at any time	0
Daily average	<u><u>—1</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

Number of patients in hospital February 1,
1892 :

Almshouse	13	
House of Industry	66	
House of Reformation	0	
Truant School	0	
	<u>—</u>	79
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u><u>79</u></u>

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

55

Brought forward,

79

Admitted :

Almshouse	200	
House of Industry	1,637	
House of Reformation	24	
Truant School	25	
	—	1,886
Total		<u>1,965</u>

Discharged :

Almshouse	196	
House of Industry	1,613	
House of Reformation	24	
Truant School	24	
	—	1,857

Died :

Almshouse	10	
House of Industry	16	
House of Reformation	0	
Truant School	0	
	—	26

Remaining in hospital February 1, 1893 :

Almshouse	7	
House of Industry	74	
House of Reformation	0	
Truant School	1	
	--	82
Total		<u>1,965</u>

Largest number in hospital at one time	94
Smallest number in hospital at one time	40
Daily average	<u>70</u>

Deaths not reported in the above tables, four prisoners' children.

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
A.								
Measles.....	...	8	7	...	...	1	8	...
Febricula	3	46	48	...	...	...	48	1
Intermittent fever .....	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1
Erysipelas .....	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	...
Anæmia	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	1
Chronic malarial poisoning .....	...	18	18	...	...	...	18	...
Septicæmia .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Influenza	5	23	28	...	...	...	28	...
B.								
Muscular rheumatism .....	..	15	14	1	...	..	15	...
Articular rheumatism	2	53	44	7	...	...	51	4
“ “ (chronic)	1	20	...	9	12	...	21	...
Phthisis pulmonaris	6	27	...	4	21	5	30	3
Alcoholism.....	4	286	285	...	...	..	285	5
Chronic alcoholism .....	...	12	...	9	...	2	11	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Delirium tremens.....	...	181	177	...	...	2	179	2
Scrofulosis .....	...	4	....	4	...	...	4	...
Observation	6	44	46	...	...	...	46	4
Malingering .....	..	30	29	...	...	...	29	1
Marasmus .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	..
Inanition .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	..
General debility	5	73	60	13	...	...	73	5
Senility .....	...	13	....	..	11	...	11	2
General tuberculosis	1	1	....	...	1	1	2	...
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Paresis	3	2	....	...	1	3	4	1
Paralysis	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	..
Hysteria .....	...	6	....	6	...	...	6	...
Epilepsy	1	41	...	1	39	...	40	2
“ (alcohol).....	..	7	....	7	..	...	7	...
Insomnia .....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia .....	...	10	9	1	...	...	10	...
“ (facial) .....	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...
“ (intercostal).....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Sciatica .....	...	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Pleurodynia	2	27	28	...	...	...	28	1
Lumbago .....	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Cephalalgia .....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Megrain .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Vertigo .....	...	1	....	1	..	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE INTELLECT.								
Insanity	3	19	....	...	18	...	18	4
Mania (acute) .....	...	3	....	...	3	...	3	...
Melancholia .....	...	2	....	...	2	...	2	..
Dementia	6	15	....	...	16	...	16	5
“ (senile)	1	3	....	...	4	..	4	...
False hearing .....	...	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholic insanity	2	4	3	2	...	...	5	1
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Apoplexy .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...
Functional disease of the heart .....	...	11	6	5	...	...	11	...
Valvular “ “ “	3	10	....	...	10	2	12	1
“ “ “ “ (aortic) .....	...	2	....	..	2	..	2	...
“ “ “ “ (mitral) ...	...	3	....	...	3	...	3	...
“ “ (fatty degen. of heart) .	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Hæmoptysis	2	9	...	11	...	...	11	...
Bronchitis (acute)	1	70	60	8	...	...	68	3
“ (chronic) .....	...	7	....	1	6	...	7	...
Asthma .....	...	13	....	12	...	...	12	1
Broncho-pneumonia .....	...	4	3	..	...	1	4	...
Pneumonia	2	29	19	...	...	6	25	6
Pleurisy .....	...	3	3	..	...	...	3	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Chronic catarrhal pneumonia	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
Laryngitis	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF FAUCES AND PALATE.								
Tonsillitis	30	28	..	...	...	28	2
“ (ulc.)	7	7	.	...	...	7	...
“ (foll.)	28	28	...	...	...	28	...
“ (abscess)	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Pharyngitis	18	18	...	...	...	18	...
“ (ulc. syph.)	4	....	4	...	...	4	...
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Gastritis	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Dyspepsia	4	...	4	.	...	4	...
Gastro-enteritis	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
Gastro-duodenitis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery	7	7	...	...	...	7	...
Diarrhœa	50	49	...	...	...	49	1
“ (chronic)	6	..	1	5	...	...	6	.
Constipation	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Intestinal colic	15	15	...	...	...	15	..
Cholera-morbus	20	20	...	...	...	20	...
Jaundice (catarrh)	1	1	...	...	.	1	...
Indigestion	60	59	..	...	...	59	1
Cirrhosis of liver	2	....	...	...	1	1	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.								
Bright's disease (acute)		1	....	1	....	....	1	....
“ “ (chronic)		4	....	...	3	1	4	....
Cystitis		3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Incontinence urine		4	....	4	....	....	4	....
Retention urine		1	....	1	..	....	1	....
DISEASES OF WOMEN.								
Engorged breasts		2	2	....	....	....	2	....
Antiversion		1	....	1	....	....	1	....
Retroversion		3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Endometritis		8	....	2	6	....	8	....
Vaginitis (specific) ...	1	30	20	11	....	....	31	..
Uterine fibroid		2	....	...	1	..	1	1
“ cancer		3	....	...	2	....	2	1
Dysmenorrhœa		4	....	4	....	....	4	....
Menorrhagia		4	4	....	....	....	4	....
Metorrhagia		3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Pregnancy	2	7	5	...	2	....	7	2
Abortion		2	2	....	....	....	2	....
Ovaritis		8	1	7	....	....	8	....
DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Erythema		2	2	....	....	....	2	....
Psoriasis		3	....	2	1	....	3	....
Urticaria		1	1	....	....	....	1	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Eczema	8	...	6	1	...	7	1
" capitis	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Herpes circinatus	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Pediculi capitis	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
" vest.	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
" pubis	21	21	...	...	...	21	...
Scabies	5	3	2	...	...	5	...
Surgical Diseases.								
VENEREAL DISEASES.								
Gonorrhœa	66	52	14	...	...	66	...
Balanitis	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Phimosis	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Paraphimosis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bubo	1	9	8	2	...	...	10	..
Chancre	8	3	5	...	...	8	...
Chancroid	1	12	10	2	...	...	12	1
Orchitis	4	2	2	...	...	4	...
Œdema penis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Stricture of urethra (org.)	10	....	10	...	...	10	...
" " " (spasm.)	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Syphilis	2	15	....	15	...	...	15	2
" (secondary)	9	....	7	2	...	9	...
" (tertiary)	3	10	....	3	10	...	13	...
Venereal warts	5	5	...	...	...	5	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
INJURIES.								
Burns		6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Man-bite.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Multiple injuries.....		3	2	...	...	...	2	1
Contusions		21	20	...	...	...	20	1
“ of eye.....		7	7	...	...	...	7	...
Incised wound of hand		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ “ scalp.....		4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ “ “ lip		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ “ eyelid		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Incised wounds		4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Lacerated wounds		15	15	...	...	...	15	...
“ “ scalp	1	40	40	...	...	...	40	1
“ “ face		10	10	...	...	...	10	...
“ “ nose		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ eyelid		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ ear		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ “ tongue.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ “ hand		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ “ leg.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Punctured wounds		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Bullet wounds.....		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Sprain of wrist		5	5	...	...	...	5	...
“ “ ankle.....		14	14	...	...	...	14	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Sprain of knee.....	...	2	2	...	..	...	2	...
“ “ shoulder	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
Dislocation of shoulder.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Fracture of inf. maxilla.....	1	1	2	..	...	...	2	...
“ “ humerus	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ forearm	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ finger.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ ribs.....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ “ femur.....	...	2	2	..	...	..	2	...
“ “ tibia	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
“ “ “ and fibula.....	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
UNCLASSIFIED.								
Varicose veins.....	...	14	....	...	14	..	14	...
Necrosis tibia	1	....	...	...	...	....	1
Hemorrhoids	12	2	10	...	...	12	...
Fistula in ano	4	....	...	4	...	4	...
Abscess.....	...	13	13	...	...	...	13	...
“ alveola	18	17	...	...	...	17	1
“ palmar	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ cervical	12	12	...	..	...	12	...
“ axillary	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
“ labial	1	6	7	...	...	...	7	...
“ mastoid	1	1	..	...	...	1	...
“ perineal	2	2	...	...	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Varicose ulcers	19	8	11	...	...	19	...
Ulcers	10	5	3	...	...	8	2
Hernia inguinal	7	....	...	7	...	7	...
" " (double)	3	....	...	3	...	3	...
" femoral.....	...	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
" umbilical	5	....	...	5	...	5	...
Carbuncle...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Felon.....	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Furuncle	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Ingrowing toe-nail	2	2	...	...	...	2	..
Synovitis.....	...	9	2	6	1	...	9	...
Torticollis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Epistaxis	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Cellulitis.....	1	5	6	...	...	...	6	...
Amputation of leg (old).....	1	3	....	...	2	...	2	2
" " toes "	1	....	..	1	...	1	...
DISEASES OF THE EYE.								
Conjunctivitis	11	10	1	..	...	11	...
Trichiasis	3	....	3	...	...	3	...
Corneal ulcer	1	....	...	...	...	...	1
Dislocation of cornea.....	...	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
Foreign body in cornea.....	...	10	10	..	...	...	10	...
Hordeolum.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Strabismus	1	....	...	1	...	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1893.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Iritis	1	9	8	1	...	...	9	1
Cataract .....	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	2
DISEASES OF THE EAR.								
Chronic inflammation middle ear .....	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Otorrhœa .....	...	11	4	7	...	...	11	1
Totals	79	2189	1629	297	230	30	2186	82

NOTE.—Some cases not admitted to the hospitals are included in this classification, which will account for the difference in the number of admissions between the above statistics and the preceding tables.

During the past year 1,703 inmates of the House of Industry have been admitted to the hospital, and received medical treatment. Of this number 16 have died,—a mortality of less than one per cent., and the lowest for years. We have had 5 births during the year,—5 male children, one still-born.

No deaths have occurred in the House of Reformation or the Truant School. February 1, 1892, Dr. R. E. Darrah, Assistant Port Physician, resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. F. A. Lane. Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Port Physician, is associated with me.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended me,
I am,

Very respectfully,
THOMAS F. ROCHE,
Resident Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DEER ISLAND, January 31, 1893.

JAMES R. GERRISH, *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions* :

SIR: I submit to you my second annual report as the Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools and Director of Music, which institutions are under your charge. First, allow me to gratefully acknowledge your kind assistance and help in the discharge of my work in the different departments.

The religious services have been held and conducted as usual on Sunday, and with good effect, we hope, judging from the interest shown by the worshippers, and from expressions of good resolutions often made. We seek to direct both heart and thought to a life of uprightness and purity.

Singing in the chapel is by the boys trained for the service, and they do well. In this department we have excellent assistance in Miss Clara W. Baker, our organist. Sabbath morning we conduct a Sunday-school, and we furnish a weekly Sunday-school paper for the religious culture of the boys, which to us seems a good work. We preach Sunday forenoon, and conduct other services, when called, at Rainsford and Long Islands. These services seem to be helpful and appreciated.

LIBRARY.

The juvenile department is well supplied with suitable books and papers adapted to their years. The women's

library is well furnished with good books and pamphlets. We received a supply of beautiful cards for Christmas and New Year's.

The chief sources of these gifts are the City Library, and the Hospital Newspaper Society of Boston, of which Mrs. Grace Kuhn is president. We gratefully acknowledge these donations.

SCHOOLS.

The annual examination of the schools took place June 9, under the direction of Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, Messrs. Thomas H. Devlin and Edwin L. Pilsbury, Commissioners; with fitting and encouraging words, these gentlemen addressed the schools. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the principal studies taught in these schools, and every boy, as he comes to us, is at once taught these branches, though some come to us not able to spell the most simple words. Each school is supplied with a teacher. The average number of Truant boys for 1892 was 88, and the average Reformation boys, 59.

Mr. John A. Hickey, principal in the department of the House of Reformation, resigned last August to enter the Medical School at Harvard. Mr. Hickey was an excellent teacher. Mr. Henry C. Twitchell, by promotion, takes his place, and promises well. James T. Beavins, principal in the Truant School, is assisted by Mr. Frank P. Fulton. We have at present one hundred and sixty-two (162) boys, under good instruction by faithful teachers. Should these boys, as they leave us, be placed under favorable circumstances, we may hope from them good things in the future.

Vocal music is taught mostly out of school hours. All the boys gather in the chapel once a week for instruction, under the lead of the chaplain and Miss Baker, the organist.

The number of boys in the advanced classes at the present time is not as large as one year ago, for the reason that many of the advanced scholars have gone out.

The following table shows the number and classification of pupils :

	Ref.	Boys.	Truant.	Total.
Number in school		58	102	160
Can read generally		60	89	149
“ “ primary reader		—	13	13
Study geography		33	34	67
“ grammar		13	—	13
“ penmanship		60	102	162
“ history of the United States .		13	—	13
“ mental arithmetic		60	61	121
“ written arithmetic		46	63	109
“ compound numbers		13	3	16
“ fractions		13	40	53
“ vocal music		60	102	162
Could neither read nor write when committed		11	13	24

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. TOULMIN,
*Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools, and
Director of Music.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The fifty-fourth report of this hospital is for the year ending February 1, 1893, though for convenience the statistics cover the calendar year of 1892. The task of writing it will be an easy one, since the past year has been one of fruition, rather than of anticipation; a year of hopes realized and of work done for the welfare of the insane of Boston. Instead of the disagreeable duty of once more describing the defects of this ancient building, and the evils of overcrowding, with the usual appeal for more land and better buildings, I shall have the more pleasing labor of reporting the progress actually made towards these objects. It sometimes happens that long-postponed blessings come all at once — so it has been with us, and we have suddenly obtained all we have been asking for. A revolution has been quietly accomplished in the city's treatment of her insane.

The proper distribution of thanks and gratitude is a welcome, though difficult task. To assign the precise amount of credit due to each, when so many have worked for so long for the same object, would be impossible. Each member of every Board of Directors and Commissioners has for many years advocated the changes which have now been secured. Each year their reports, as well as mine, have asked for increased accommodation for the insane. The Committee on Prisons and Houses of Detention of the

city government has semi-annually for years urged the building of a new hospital for the insane. Every official and every citizen cognizant of the facts has advised immediate action. The newspapers have over and over again presented our defects editorially and pictorially to their readers. Last year the grand jury even threatened to indict the hospital as a nuisance. Our best friends have not always been discriminating in their criticisms, but we have not been inclined to resent it. There is a kind of official inertia which requires a powerful stimulus to overcome.

The first real step forward was taken when Austin Farm was acquired for the chronic insane. This step I advocated in my report for 1885, and patients were first sent there in 1887. This I have always called "getting one foot out into the country." We have got the other there now. The next event of importance was the transference here, after the fire in the Worcester Chronic Asylum in January, 1890, of sixty female patients. Seeing an account of the fire in the papers, I asked and obtained leave to take all the city cases. They came at short notice, and a lot of old wooden bedsteads were put up for them in the two attics. Twenty were sent to the Farm, but the rest have for three years occupied the female attic by night and overcrowded our two lower wards by day, making a vast amount of trouble for all of us. They were at last removed to Austin Farm, January 4, 1893. Indirectly they repaid us for their care, as they were the means of getting a new ward for one hundred patients at Austin Farm.

The city government of 1890 and His Honor Mayor Hart were our next benefactors. By giving us \$10,000 for a new sewer at Austin Farm, it became possible to erect as many buildings for patients as the amount of land and number of good building sites would warrant. The city government of 1891, at the request of your Board, appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for a new building at the Farm

for one hundred patients. This was approved by His Honor Mayor Matthews, and plans were made by the City Architect, Mr. Edwin M. Wheelwright. This new pavilion was fully described and depicted in my last report. It was first occupied on January 2, 1893. It is novel in plan and construction, and is architecturally beautiful. The size and arrangement of the rooms seem to be on the whole satisfactory for the special class of patients who occupy it. It was built in a most thorough manner, and did not greatly exceed the appropriation.

The satisfactory character and reasonable cost of the new pavilion induced your Board, in their report of February 1, 1892, to ask for \$127,000 for three new dormitories, for a common dining-hall, and an electric-light plant at Austin Farm. Also a further sum was asked for of \$372,500 for land and buildings to enable the city to provide for all her insane. In your report for 1890, and in a special report to the City Council, February 6, 1890, you had already recommended the purchase of land and the erection of suitable buildings to accommodate all the city's insane. The excellent management of the hospital finances by your Board in 1891, showing that the city can care for her insane as economically as the State, was a powerful argument in favor of this appropriation.

In July the City Council appropriated the \$127,000 for buildings at Austin Farm asked for by your Board.

In August the city government appropriated \$200,000 for land and buildings for a new hospital for the insane, thus definitely settling the policy of the city with reference to the building at South Boston. Indeed, so great seemed the popular demand for an immediate disuse of it, that I was requested to prepare plans for two buildings at Austin Farm which could be temporarily used by the patients at South Boston, pending the purchase of land for hospital purposes. I therefore presented sketch plans of duplicate buildings for

males and females, one of 80 and the other of 88 beds, with two-thirds in single rooms, intended eventually for excited and untidy chronic cases.

September 1, I sent a communication to your Board, of which the following is part :

In the square bounded by Morton, Canterbury, Walk Hill, and Back streets are 187 acres of good farming land contiguous to Austin Farm, assessed at an average of only \$500 an acre. This, with Austin Farm, would make a site of nearly 250 acres, which would be sufficiently large to accommodate all the city insane for many years to come. Without closing Morton street, this new land would be available for farming purposes and for the labor of all the insane able to work, either in the hospital or asylum.

On the new territory, which is very well adapted for the purpose, I would erect an administration and a domestic building, and two hospital buildings for recent cases, one for each sex, of about seventy-five beds each, detached, but connected by corridors with the central building. When finished, I would give up the hospital at South Boston. While continuing to erect buildings chiefly for the chronic class at Austin Farm, I would give up the name "Chronic Asylum" as a term somewhat discouraging and repellant. I would call the new establishment the "Boston Insane Hospital," and erect buildings on any part of the whole territory for either hospital or asylum purposes, as occasion required. A better classification could be obtained, smaller buildings built, better separated and isolated, by retaining all the patients under one management, and, practically, on one site, than by sending half of them to a so-called asylum at a long distance from the hospital half.

There is no advantage to either class in separating the acute from the chronic insane so widely. It is an unnatural division forced on the State authorities by motives of economy and expediency, rather than of desirability. It is

chiefly to relieve overcrowded hospitals that asylums for the chronic insane are tolerated. The more natural method is that in use at Kankakee, Ill., where all classes, to the number of fifteen hundred, are cared for on one site in about thirty buildings of all kinds and sizes.

The acute insane are constantly becoming chronic, but it is desirable to retain some of this class in each hospital building, to assist in the work. They form a useful portion of hospital society. They also become very strongly attached to persons and things around them, and it is a hardship, as soon as a patient's case is regarded as hopeless, to send him to a distant asylum for incurables, among entire strangers. It is better for the chronic insane to remain where their cases have been studied during the acute stage, where the medical records are accessible, and where their peculiarities are understood. I regard it as a serious defect in the management of the State hospitals, that patients are transferred frequently and in a wholesale manner from one hospital to another, without adequate medical description. Each patient thus loses his medical identity, and suffers frequent interruptions of treatment which should be continuous through all stages of his disease.

I further stated that the plan above mentioned would be economical for various reasons. There would be a large saving resulting from an avoidance of duplicate buildings and officials for many purposes. Convenience of administration would be promoted, as well as a more economical utilization of labor and distribution of farm products. A large number of patients under one management would tend to diminish the per capita cost materially.

In October the question of a location was settled by the very advantageous purchase of the Pierce Farm, a tract of thirty-five acres within the square mentioned as contiguous to Austin Farm. This is a long strip of excellent farming land nearly level, measuring about 750 feet on Canterbury

street and 2,000 feet on Walk Hill street, opposite Mt. Hope cemetery. The cost was only \$1,000 an acre, including two large barns and a farm-house. To this there will undoubtedly be added 42 acres of land of similar character, at the cost of about \$600 per acre. This will give about 77 acres available as a site for the new Insane Hospital, with a right of way through to Austin Farm in two directions. His Honor Mayor Matthews and your Board are to be congratulated on having acquired so excellent a site so near the centre of population, so near to Austin Farm, and sufficiently near the electric and steam cars, at so reasonable an average cost as \$800 an acre. The total amount of land at our disposal now is 125 acres, beautifully located, with extensive views over Franklin Park, Forest Hills and Mt. Hope cemeteries, with a glimpse of the Blue Hills of Milton. The site is secluded, and always must be isolated from objectionable neighbors by reason of these surroundings.

The following buildings are already under contract; viz., two of fifty beds each, for excited chronic cases, and an associated dining-room at Austin Farm, and two hospital buildings of eighty beds each at Pierce Farm. There have been planned, but not contracted for, a pavilion of fifty beds for men at Austin Farm, and an administration and a domestic building to be located between the hospitals, for either sex, at Pierce Farm. All these buildings are of two stories, except the dining-hall, which is of one, and the administration building of three. They will all be in the half-timber and cement style exteriorly, but they vary greatly in size, shape, and detail. They are all very attractive from an architectural point of view. This need hardly be said to those who know Mr. Wheelwright's work. His drawings for these buildings have already attracted much notice, and a large one of the new hospital group will be shown in our exhibit at Chicago, by special request of Mr.

Joseph Lee, Secretary of the Committee on Charities and Correction.

All the new buildings will show a further development of the system of slow-burning mill construction. They will be more expensive, as well as safer, than the dormitory for men just completed. The cost in that was about \$350 per bed; in the new buildings twice as much. Instead of exterior walls of 3-inch plank and partitions of lath and plaster, all walls and partitions of the new buildings will be of studding filled in with hollow blocks of terra-cotta set in cement. All walls and ceilings will have wire lathing on a solid backing and cement finish. The floors will be of 3-inch hard-pine plank, with an upper floor of hard-pine.

The two excited wards, one for fifty patients of each sex, will have two-thirds in single rooms and the rest in dormitories. Each room will be independently heated and ventilated. All the bath-rooms and lavatories will be ample in size and number, and fitted with the best modern appliances. There will be two dining-rooms for each, and two large day-rooms. The dining-hall is a chapel-like structure with a high roof and belfry, seating about three hundred, and dividing the sexes by movable screens. Its interior is attractive, being finished up into the roof in more or less of an ecclesiastical style. There is a platform at one end, and it is intended for religious services on Sunday, as well as for an amusement-hall on special occasions. It will have a basement kitchen large enough for supplying five hundred patients with food, and a bakery to furnish bread for a thousand or more. There is to be a large service-room connected with each section of the dining-hall, and corridors running to the wards for men and women. It is to stand between the new dormitory and the old buildings, with gable end to the lawn.

The contracts for these and the two hospital buildings have been awarded to Elisha Littlefield, and work will begin

as soon as the weather will permit. The "Boston Herald" of January 4 gave a very clear cut of the front elevation and another of the first floor. I have procured the plates for use in this report. The description in the "Herald" is so concise, I have taken the liberty of using it.

"The plans are by City Architect Wheelwright. They are in his usual picturesque style, and show a building very similar to the new Long Island dormitory, which is considered a model one, and to the new dormitories at Austin Farm. So well thought of are all these new constructions, that architectural publications have very flatteringly alluded to them.

"This new home for the insane, who have been so poorly housed at South Boston, will consist of two dormitories — one for men and one for women — near each other, and facing Walk Hill street.

"The one pictured here is for women, and that will be the first built. It will be two stories over a 9-foot basement, and covered with a cedar shingled roof. The exterior will be a half-timbered design, and the finish hard-pine, simply oiled. The walls will be of terra-cotta lumber — that is large hollow brick covered on the outside with Portland cement. The inside walls will be wire-lathed and hard-plastered, the whole being mill slow-burning construction.

"The partitions, instead of being studded, as usual, will be of terra-cotta lumber, with hard-finish plaster directly upon it. All the walls will be painted up to the cove line of the ceiling, and there will be no angular corners in the building.

"Mr. Wheelwright has paid especial attention to the heating and ventilation. Each room will have its own separate heating and vent flue, and, as there will be 82 rooms in each building, it is considered that this feature has been well provided for.

"The front line is 260 feet, so that both buildings, from

end to end, allowing for the intervening space of lawn, will have a frontage of nearly 550 feet.

"The main entrance is up a flight of six steps to a broad piazza 36 feet long, the width of the central pavilion, which is about 135 feet deep. This is flanked by two other pavilions, each about 47 feet distant from the central, and 34 feet wide by 75 feet deep. These are connected with the central pavilion by single-bedded wards.

"At the right and left of the vestibule and corridor at the main entrance are reception and supervisor's rooms, with octagon bays looking out across the piazza.

"Back of the corridor is the main staircase hall 25×36 feet, and next are two separate dining-rooms, each 18×30 feet; back of these are separate serving-rooms for the dining-rooms, and a servant's hall, connecting with a domestic building, to be constructed between the two asylums, for which plans have been made. Farther on are nurses' rooms and six single-bedded dormitories at either side of a central corridor.

"At the rear corner is a staircase, practically fire-proof. At the rear of everything, connected by a corridor bridge with this passageway, will be a bath and toilet room, and a clothes-chute to the basement.

"Communication with the flanking pavilions is had by corridors opening out of the main staircase hall in the central section and running to a day-room, back of which are single-bedded wards, nurses' rooms, clothes-rooms, and fire-escapes in the circular staircase bays at the rear corners. Out of the day-rooms at the sides, and separated by cut-off corridor bridges, are bath and toilet rooms and a linen-room, where patients will change linen after bathing.

"The second story is a duplicate of the first, with the exception that over the vestibule, the reception and supervisor's rooms, will be suicidal wards and sick wards, with six beds in each, the attendants' rooms leading off of them.

"In the basement will be the heating-apparatus, etc. All the staircases will have iron balusters and gates, extending to the ceiling. The plumbing will be of the most modern kind. The bath-tubs will have rolled rims, and there will be virtually nothing to get out of repair, or that the patients can break. The system is to be the simplest possible.

"The domestic building will contain an amusement-hall, laundry, servants' quarters, and a part of it will be devoted to the use of the officers."

The front central building, as shown on a sketch plan at the City Architect's office, is of three stories. It was thought desirable to have the central one of a group of two-story buildings higher than the others. It should also be architecturally striking, as it will dominate all the future buildings in this vicinity. On the first floor are shown the following rooms ; viz., the Superintendent's office and library, the general business office of the medical staff, a reception-room, a dispensary, and a dining-room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family and the resident physicians. The second and third floors are occupied by the private apartments of the Superintendent and the medical staff.

Authorities differ as to whether the Superintendent should have a residence apart from the administration building or not. The Scotch commissioners favor this plan, while the English do not so generally approve of it. In this State the only examples of it are at the Inebriates' Asylum at Foxboro', at the Westboro' Hospital, and the new McLean Asylum at Belmont. I think most superintendents would prefer a separate residence, if it was pleasantly situated, modern in style, with all the usual comforts of a suburban cottage.

It is satisfactory to note that our percentage of recoveries for 1892 was more than twice as large as for the year previous, being over 36 per cent. This makes the average for the two years 26 per cent., which is about the usual

rate. Admissions were suspended on the female side for several months, but have been resumed. We have reached the limit of our accommodation on the male side, having 16 patients sleeping in the attic. Although the admissions have been fewer, we have received a large number of very sick, excited, and violent cases, and also have had under treatment about 30 cases of senile insanity. Of the latter troublesome class we have discharged 23 within the year, 18 by death. Fortunately, considering the number of excited and homicidal cases, both here and at Austin Farm, we have got through the year with few serious accidents. We have had no epidemic of grip since last spring, and few sporadic cases this winter. The work has been very hard for our nurses on account of the constantly diminishing water pressure. We had about 70 untidy patients until January 4. We now have 50 of them, but they are all in the lower male and female wards, where hot water is still to be had a part of the day. Above the first floor hot water is seldom to be got, and never to be depended on for continuous bathing, except on Saturday evening. The cold-water supply is nearly as bad, and is often intermittent above the first floor. This adds greatly to the work, and makes it difficult to retain nurses.

Great relief has resulted from the disuse of the female attic. The difference by day in the middle and lower wards is marked. The noise has nearly ceased in the former ward, and patients long secluded on account of the crowded day-room, come out daily on the latter.

Restraint is also diminished for the same reason. We shall soon send 25 more female patients to Austin Farm, making the number of beds in the old buildings there 150, instead of 188. The patients transferred will also have pleasanter quarters, more room, and better classification.

The expenditures for the year ending February 1, 1893, were \$87,204.77; the income was \$15,245.60; the net cost

per week, \$3.30; and the daily average, 419. The previous year the expenditures were \$85,309.76; the income, \$20,524.46; the net cost, \$2.97; and the daily average, 419.

The holidays have been observed in the usual manner. The usual excursions have been made and entertainments given. The most notable social event of the year was the house-warming party at the new pavilion for men at Austin Farm, November 22. Three large unfurnished dormitories with newly polished floors were transformed by decorations and flowers into ball-rooms and a supper-room. The whole house was warmed and lighted and thrown open for inspection to the numerous guests. These included some former officials of the hospital, a large number of physicians interested in mental diseases, and many ladies and gentlemen from the city assembled to congratulate your Board on the completion of so important an addition to our accommodations. The great hall, 35 \times 75 feet in size, was a beautiful sight when its floor was covered with dancers. Three barges and a special electric car conveyed a party of seventy-five patients from the Hospital at South Boston, and about one hundred resident patients were able to participate in the festivities.

The long and pleasant dining-room was made a smoking-room for the occasion, and your President, Dr. Jenks, lighted the first fire in the clean, new fireplace. He also made some appropriate remarks, stating how much had been done, and what was planned for the future, in the way of new buildings. I expressed the hope that the new pavilion would be the predecessor of a score of others, and that his official life would be spared to light a fire in all of them. Most of the newspapers had fully described the new building the week before, and several of them were represented on this occasion.

The following ladies and gentlemen have given gratuitous

aid at our entertainments : Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pike, the Misses Green, Mrs. Mae Anderson, and Miss Nichols. By invitation of Colonel Whiton, our patients have attended the holiday entertainments at the House of Correction, as usual. Mr. G. W. W. Brewster, of Dorchester, sent us a large box of books, and the Hospital Newspaper Society four barrels of papers, magazines, and Christmas cards. The Misses Richardson gave us a collection of books and magazines, and Mrs. H. Bigelow and Mrs. C. F. Adams have sent us many papers. Mr. Prang sent his usual liberal supply of Christmas cards and art reproductions both to us and to Austin Farm. Many were suitable for framing, including several of Mr. Harlow's beautiful water-colors. We also bought two dozen of his largest and best pictures at a discount of 50 per cent. for the new dormitory at Austin Farm. This opportunity is open to all hospitals and charitable institutions.

Religious services have been conducted, as usual, by our chaplain and organist both here and at the Farm. Our Catholic patients attend Mass at the House of Correction. We are indebted to Father Herlihy and the clergy at the Gate of Heaven Church for prompt attendance on the sick and dying ; also to the former for good advice to patients and their friends, whereby we have been able to keep several patients until their recovery.

Dr. Dewey, first assistant physician, after a service of five years, has resigned to take a position on the staff of the McLean Asylum. He will be greatly missed by our whole household. January 31, Dr. Bolton was promoted to the place of first assistant physician, and Dr. L. A. Roberts appointed second assistant. Dr. Arthur C. Jelly was appointed second assistant physician at Austin Farm in October.

The list of farm products shows an increased productiveness at Austin Farm, which is very creditable to the farmer, considering the fact that considerable land was withdrawn

from cultivation for a site for the new dormitory. With seventy acres more of good land, we ought to raise vegetables enough for a year's supply for all our patients. We can no longer depend on Franklin park for pasturage, but at Pierce Farm, with plenty of land and two additional barns, we can keep cows enough for a liberal supply of milk. Since January 1 we have cut a year's supply of ice. Dr. Lane has managed affairs at the Farm in his usual painstaking and conscientious manner. His labors have been increased by the building of the new dormitory and the reorganization growing out of its occupancy.

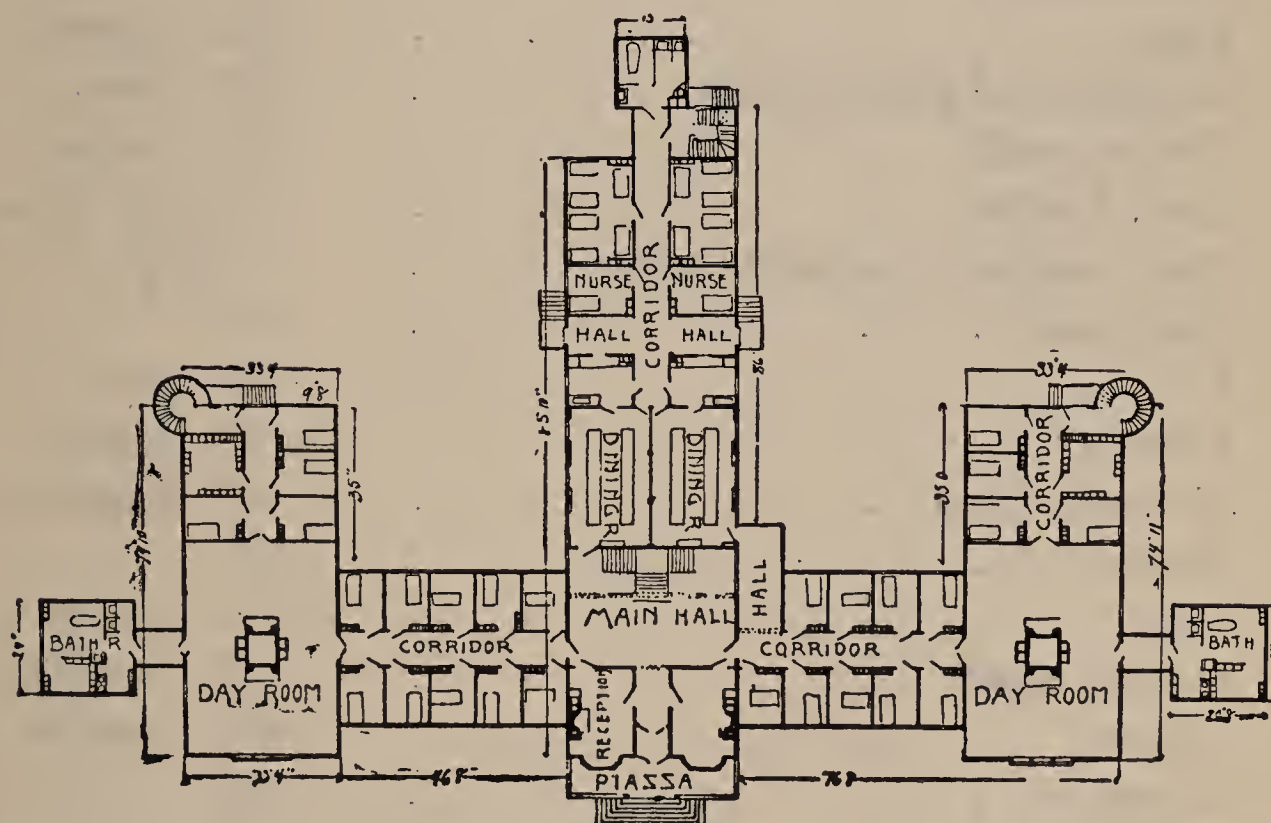
Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER,

Superintendent.



FRONT ELEVATION OF HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR EIGHTY WOMEN.
A DUPLICATE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR MEN.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

FARM PRODUCTS AT AUSTIN FARM.

Apples, winter	.	.	.	.	.	36	bbls.
Apples, fall	.	.	.	.	.	60	bushels.
Beans, string	.	.	.	.	.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Beans, shell	.	.	.	.	.	35	"
Beets	.	.	.	.	.	218	"
Beet greens	.	.	.	.	.	158	"
Beef, dressed	.	.	.	.	.	1,528	lbs.
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	3,385	heads.
Calves sold	.	.	.	.	.	14	
Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	177	bushels.
Celery	.	.	.	.	.	641	heads.
Corn, sweet	.	.	.	.	.	837	dozen.
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	1,530	
Cucumbers for pickles	.	.	.	.	.	4	bushels.
Dandelions	.	.	.	.	.	61	"
Eggs	.	.	.	.	.	242	dozen.
Ensilage and green fodder	.	.	.	.	.	132	tons.
Fruits, small	.	.	.	.	.	937	boxes.
Hay, English	.	.	.	.	.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	tons.
Hay, English, bought standing	.	.	.	.	.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{6}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	"
Hogs, sold	.	.	.	.	.	48	
Ice	.	.	.	.	.	250	tons.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	3,638	heads.
Mangel-wurzel	.	.	.	.	.	1,340	bushels.
Melons	.	.	.	.	.	257	
Milk	.	.	.	.	.	76,806	quarts.
Onions, small	.	.	.	.	.	750	bunches.
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	108	bushels.
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	.	88	"
Pears	.	.	.	.	.	18	"
Peas, green	.	.	.	.	.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pork, dressed	.	.	.	.	.	9,362	lbs.
Poultry, dressed	.	.	.	.	.	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

Potatoes, early	.	.	.	.	.	60	bushels.
Pumpkins	.	.	.	.	.	750	lbs.
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	740	bunches.
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	1,112	lbs.
Rye, dry fodder	.	.	.	.	.	5 $\frac{635}{2000}$	tons.
Spinach	.	.	.	.	.	46	bushels.
Squash	.	.	.	.	.	3,000	lbs.
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	78	bushels.
Tomatoes, green	.	.	.	.	.	37	“
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	141	“
Turnips, rutabaga	.	.	.	.	.	69	“

1. GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital December 31, 1891...	200	228	428
Admitted within the year.....	57	26	83
Emergency	16	8	24
Voluntary	1	.....	1
Committed	39	18	57
Transferred from other hospitals.....	1	.....	1
Whole number of cases.....	257	254	511
Discharged within the year.....	56	45	101
Emergency cases transferred.....	5	5	10
Recovered	13	13	26
Much improved	6	4	10
Improved... ..	4	3	7
Not improved.....	1	2	3
Deaths	27	18	45
Patients remaining in Hospital December 31, 1892	201	209	410
Patients remaining at South Boston	101	121	222
" " " Austin Farm.....	100	88	188
Supported as city patients.....			
" " private patients.....			
Number of different persons	254	254	508
" " " " admitted	57	26	83
" " " " recovered	13	13	26
Daily average	201.48	218.40	419.88
¹ Percentage of recoveries.....	25.49	61.90	36.11

¹ Excluding emergency cases transferred.

2. MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	203.25	227.00	430.25
February	6	2	8	3	2	5	3	3	6	202.75	225.00	427.75
March	5	2	7	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	201.20	224.80	426.00
April	5	4	9	2	2	4	1	1	2	203.50	226.50	430.00
May	4	3	7	2	5	7	3	2	5	203.50	224.50	428.00
June	2	1	3	2	5	7	2	2	4	202.60	219.80	422.40
July.....	5	2	7	2	3	5	4	2	6	201.00	215.50	416.50
August.....	8	1	9	4	1	5	1	1	2	199.50	213.25	412.75
September	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	200.00	212.00	412.00
October	1	2	3	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	198.25	212.00	410.25
November	7	2	9	.....	2	2	1	2	3	200.25	210.50	410.75
December	5	4	9	6	5	11	1	.....	1	202.00	210.00	412.00
Total of cases	57	26	83	29	27	56	27	18	45	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons.....	57	26	83	29	27	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201.48	218.40	419.88

3. RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	52	18	70	....	....	....
Second.....	3	5	8	1	3	4
Third.....	1	1	2	2	....	2
Fourth.....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Seventh.....	....	1	1	...	5	5
Ninth.....	1	...	1	3	....	3
Total of cases	57	26	83	6	9	15
Total of persons	57	26	83	3	5	8

4. RELATIONS TO HOSPITALS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for insane.....	46	17	63
Former inmates of this hospital only.....	5	7	12
“ “ “ other hospitals only.....	6	1	7
“ “ “ this and other hospitals.....	....	1	1
Total of persons	57	26	83

5. PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	MALE.		FEMALE.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine	2	5	1	1	3	6
New Hampshire	5	2	1	1	6	3
Vermont	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	7	9	5	5	12	14
Rhode Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Canada	2	2	1	1	3	3
England	3	4	.....	.....	3	4
Ireland	28	28	15	15	43	43
Scotland .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Germany.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	2
Russia .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sweden	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
At sea	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unknown	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	57	57	26	26	83	83

6. RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffolk County.....	55	25	80
New York .....	.....	1	1
England	1	.....	1
Belgium	1	.....	1
Total.....	57	26	83

7. CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

No. OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	28	7	35	18	7	25	6	4	10	....	....	....	52	18	70
Second	1	2	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	....	....	....	3	5	8
Third .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	....	....	....	1	1	2
Fourth .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	1	1
Seventh .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	1	1
Ninth .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	....	....	....	1	...	1
Total	29	12	41	22	9	31	6	5	11	....	....	....	57	26	83

8. OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

MALES.		MALES.	
Base-ball player.....	1	Mast and spar maker	1
Cap-maker.....	1	Merchants	4
Carpenters	2	Motorman	1
Clergyman.....	1	Painter.....	1
Clerks.....	3	Picture-frame maker.....	1
Commission merchant	1	Reporter	1
Druggist.....	1	Salesmen.....	3
Draughtsman	1	Sea captains.....	2
Engineer.....	1	Shoemakers	2
Errand boy.....	1	Stevedores	2
Express-man.....	1	Superintendent cotton factory....	1
Farmer.....	1	Switchman.....	1
Furniture finisher.....	1	Teamsters.....	2
Horse-collar maker.....	1	Watchmaker.....	1
Insurance agent.....	1	Wood-carver.....	1
Iron-moulder	1	No occupation	7
Janitor.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Laborers	3		—
Liquor dealer.....	1	Total.....	57
Machinist.....	1		

FEMALES.		FEMALES.	
Clerk	1	Seamstress	1
Domestics	2	No occupation	10
Hat-makers.....	2		—
Housewives.....	10	Total.....	26

9. PROBABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. PHYSICAL :									
Apoplexy	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heart disease	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Ill health	3	5	8	1	....	1	....	3	3
Injury to head	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Intemperance	9	....	9	....	....	....	6	....	6
<i>La grippe</i>	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1
Masturbation	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menopause .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overwork	7	3	10	1	....	1	3	....	3
Senility	5	2	7	....	....	....	2	1	3
Sunstroke	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syphilis.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. MENTAL :									
Bereavement	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	1
Business trouble ..	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Heredity	1	3	4	....	3	3	1	3	4
Religious excitement .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Worry	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown.....	14	5	19	....	2	2	1	....	1
Totals	57	26	83	3	6	9	16	8	24

10. RECORD OF CASES ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	57	26	83
Discharged, recovered	8	3	11
" much improved.....	3	1	4
" improved	1	....	1
" not improved.....	1	....	1
Emergency cases transferred	5	5	10
Died	10	3	13
Remaining December 31, 1892.....	29	14	43
Number likely to recover	9	4	13
" " " improve.....	1	3	4

11. AGES OF INSANE AT FIRST ATTACK, ADMISSION AND DEATH.

Ages.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	At First Attack.			When Admitted.			At First Attack.			At Time of Death.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
15 years and less	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 to 25 “	5	3	8	5	2	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
“ 25 to 30 “	6	1	7	5	3	8	3	1	4	1	.....	1
“ 30 to 35 “	5	2	7	5	1	6	1	.....	1	1	1	2
“ 35 to 40 “	7	3	10	9	2	11	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
“ 40 to 50 “	6	2	8	7	3	10	2	1	3	3	.....	3
“ 50 to 60 “	5	2	7	6	2	8	6	4	10	5	3	8
“ 60 to 70 “	5	1	6	3	2	5	2	4	6	3	3	6
“ 70 to 80 “	2	1	3	4	.....	4	7	4	11	6	3	9
Over 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	4	5	3	6	9
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons	46	17	63	46	17	63	27	18	45	27	18	45
Mean ages.....	40.70	38.23	40.01	41.97	38.58	42.65	45.53	57.38	50.37	51.51	62.66	55.97

12. REPORTED DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Under 1 month.....	11	7	18	1	2	3	12	9	21
From 1 to 3 months..	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
“ 1 to 2 years...	6	2	8	.....	1	1	6	3	9
“ 2 to 5 “ .	7	2	9	2	2	4	9	4	13
“ 5 to 10 “ ..	3	.....	3	5	2	7	8	2	10
“ 10 to 20 “ ..	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Over 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of cases.....	46	17	63	11	9	20	57	26	83
Total of persons...	46	17	63	11	9	20	57	26	83
Average in years..	3.13	.48	2.42	4.42	8.38	6.20	3.38	3.21	3.33

14. DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			EMERGENCY CASES TRANSFERRED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	13	11	24	4	4	8	4	2	6	1	2	3	5	5	10	21	17	38	48	41	89
Second.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	6	3	9
Third .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Eighth .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total of cases	13	13	26	6	4	10	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	5	10	27	18	45	56	45	101
Total of persons	13	13	26	6	4	10	4	3	7	1	2	3	5	5	10	27	18	45	56	45	101

15. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Nervous system :</i>			
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	.....	2
“ “ chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
“ “ senile insanity....	7	7	14
“ “ secondary dementia.....	1	.....	1
General paralysis	4	.....	4
Organic brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Tumor of brain.....	.....	1	1
<i>Respiratory system :</i>			
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	4	6
Pneumonia lobar.....	3	.....	3
Pleurisy.....	1	.....	1
Bronchitis	2	.....	2
<i>Circulatory system :</i>			
Apoplexy.....	1	2	3
Heart disease	1	.....	1
Pericarditis.....	.....	1	1
<i>Digestive system :</i>			
Diarrhœa.....	.....	1	1
Dysentery	1	.....	1
<i>General :</i>			
Old age .....	.....	1	1
Septicæmia	1	.....	1
Total	27	18	45

16. RECOVERIES CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months ..	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	.....	3	3	8	1	9	5	1	6	8	1	9
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	.....	2	3	4	6	10	2	5	7	4	6	10
“ 1 to 2 years....	1	.....	1	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	2	3
“ 2 to 5 “ ..	4	.....	4	.....	2	2	4	4	8	.....	4	4
“ 5 to 10 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 to 20 “ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26	13	13	26
Average of known cases (in months)	12.10	2.85	7.48	5.97	13.83	9.90	18.07	16.69	17.38	18.07	27.50	22.78
										5.97	17.12	11.54

17. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month	4	1	5	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months .	2	3	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	1	2	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
“ 6 to 12 “ ..	2	3	5	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
“ 1 to 2 years....	5	1	6	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
“ 2 to 5 “	6	3	9	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
“ 5 to 10 “	3	2	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
“ 10 to 20 “	3	2	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Over 20 years .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	18	45	27	18	45	27	18	45	27	18	45
Average of known cases (in months)	52.64	45.33	49.72	39.67	18.62	31.26	92.32	63.97	81.37	92.98	51.75	47.33

19. RELAPSED CASES ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR AND DISCHARGED IN 1892.

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																					Remain- ing Dec. 31, 1892.
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1892.																		
				Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv'd			Not imp.			Died.						
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1840.....																						
1841.....																						
1842.....	1	1	2																			
1843.....		1	1																			
1844.....		4	4																			
1845.....	1		1																			
1846.....	2		2																			
1847.....	2		2																			
1848.....	2	1	3																			
1849.....	1	2	3																			
1850.....	1	3	4																			
1851.....	2	1	3																			
1852.....	1	2	3																			
1853.....	2	2	4																			
1854.....	3	3	6																			
1855.....	2	3	5																			
1856.....	5		5																			
1857.....	1		1																			
1858.....	1		1																			
1859.....	3	3	6																			
1860.....	8	5	13																			
1861.....	9	8	17																			
1862.....	12	4	16																			
1863.....	7	3	10																			
1864.....	5	2	7																			
1865.....	4	1	5																			
1866.....	7	2	9																			
1867.....	6	2	8																			
1868.....	3	4	7																			
1869.....	4		4																	1		1
1870.....	5	2	7																			
1871.....	1	3	4																			
1872.....	4	3	7																			
1873.....		1	1																			
1874.....		2	2																			
1875.....	3		3																			
1876.....	5	4	9																			
1877.....																						
1878.....	1	1	2																			
1879.....	3	2	5																			
Carried forw'd	117	75	192																	1		1

RELAPSED CASES, ETC. — *Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																				
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1892.															Remain- ing Dec 31, 1892.		
				Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv'd			Not imp.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>B't forward...</i>	117	75	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1880.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881.....	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1882.....	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1883.....	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884.....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885.....	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ¹	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ²	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887.....	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1888.....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
1889.....	11	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
1890.....	2	5	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
1891.....	3	6	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
1892.....	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Total.....	166	132	298	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	12	21	

¹ Eight months, ending December 31, 1885.
² This and following years end December 31.

REPORT OF MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME,
BOSTON HIGHLANDS, January 31, 1893.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year 1892. The number of inmates has been about the same as in former years. The largest number at any one time was 380, on December 24; the smallest was 346, on February 2; daily average, 364. We have boarded a daily average of 106, leaving in the institution a daily average of 258.

Number remaining January 31, 1892:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	158
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	97
						—	347

Number received from January 31, 1892, to
January 31, 1893:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	140
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	109
						—	304

Number in institution during the year . . . 651

Fourteen were admitted, discharged, and readmitted during the year, and 22 were discharged and readmitted during the year. These 36 showed no special signs of abuse upon their return here, but had a decidedly neglected look, and in almost every case showed loss of weight.

216 were admitted for the first time.

55 “ “ “ second time.

26 “ “ “ third time.

7 “ “ “ fourth time.

Number discharged from January 31, 1892, to January 31, 1893 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	154
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
						—	292
Number of changes during the year	.	.					596

Number remaining January 31, 1893 :

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	144
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Pauper “	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
						—	359

Highest number during the year	.	.	.	.	.	380
Lowest “ “ “ “	.	.	.	.	.	346
Daily average for the year	.	.	.	.	.	364

Birthplaces of 304 children received :

264 born in Boston.

27 “ elsewhere in Massachusetts.

3 born in Ireland.
 2 " in New York.
 3 " in Canada.
 1 " in Vermont.
 1 " in England.
 3 birthplaces unknown.
 8 were orphaned by the death of both parents.
 67 " " " " of one parent.
 15 " illegitimate.

There were 104 families of one child each.

"	49	"	of two children each.
"	24	"	of three "
"	7	"	of four "
"	1	"	of five "

Birthplace of parents of 304 children received :

167 parents were born in Ireland.
 153 " " Boston.
 54 " " Canada.
 36 " " England.
 37 " " Mass., elsewhere than Boston.
 44 " " N.E., " " Mass.
 28 " " U.S., " " N.E.
 9 " " Germany.
 6 " " Poland.
 7 " " Russia.
 2 " " France.
 65 parents' birthplaces unknown (including illegitimates).

Parentage of the 264 Boston-born children who were received during the year :

66 children had one parent born in Boston.
 38 " both parents " "

55 children had one parent born in Ireland.

48 “ both parents “ “

29 “ one parent “ Canada.

14 “ both parents “ “

76 “ one parent “ U.S., elsewhere than
Boston.

30 “ “ “ “ England.

7 “ both parents “ Europe, elsewhere than
England and Ireland.

7 “ one parent “ Europe, elsewhere than
England and Ireland.

51 birthplaces unknown (including illegitimates).

27 % of the parents of the Boston-born children were
born in Boston.

292 children were discharged during the year.

197 discharged to former home.

77 “ “ country “

10 died.

2 transferred to Idiot School.

2 “ “ Epileptic Hospital.

1 “ “ Children's “

1 “ “ City of Taunton.

1 “ “ Deer Island.

1 “ “ Neglect Register, Marcella-street Home.

34 of these returned here this year.

20 had been discharged to former home, and 14 had been
discharged to a country home.

The length of time the 292 remained here ranged from
1 day to 8 years 10 months.

Average time was 1 year 1 week.

8 had been in the institution between 7 years and 9 years.

17 “ “ “ 5 “ 7 “

38 “ “ “ 2 “ 5 “

32	had been in the institution between 1 year and 2 years.
46	“ “ “ 6 mos. “ 1 year.
20	“ “ “ 3 “ “ 6 mos.
82	“ “ “ 1 month “ 3 “
19	“ “ “ 2 weeks “ 1 month.
30	“ “ “ less than 2 weeks.

The institution opened April 16, 1877, for boys only ; on October 11, 1881, girls were admitted.

Total number of pauper boys admitted from opening of institution to date	1,875
Total number of pauper girls admitted from opening of institution to date	976
Total number of sentenced boys admitted from opening of institution to date	714
Total number of sentenced girls admitted from opening of institution to date	359
	<hr/>
	<u>3,924</u>

Total number of pauper boys discharged from opening of institution to date	1,731
Total number of pauper girls discharged from opening of institution to date	857
Total number of sentenced boys discharged from opening of institution to date	655
Total number of sentenced girls discharged from opening of institution to date	322
	<hr/>
	<u>3,565</u>

The annual cost of each inmate is \$168.42, or a weekly average cost of \$3.24 per capita. The cost of those boarding is charged to "Pauper Expenses," all the expense, clothing,

medicine, etc., being paid out of the appropriation of this institution.

To illustrate the expense to which the city is often put in the care of illegitimate children, the following figures are given of three women, each of whom has had more than one illegitimate child here. The children are still here.

For three children of C. B. :

299 weeks' board in the country	.	.	.	\$598 00
For clothing while boarding	.	.	.	70 45
213 weeks in the institution	.	.	.	690 12
				<hr/>
				\$1,358 57

For three children of M. S. :

259 weeks' board in the country	.	.	.	\$518 00
For clothing and medicine while boarding	.	.	.	56 25
351 weeks in the institution	.	.	.	1,137 24
				<hr/>
				\$1,711 49

These three children have been in here three different times under different names. They are now committed by the Court through minority.

For two children of M. M. :

348 weeks' board in the country	.	.	.	\$696 00
For clothing while boarding	.	.	.	80 04
49 weeks in the institution	.	.	.	158 76
				<hr/>
				\$934 80

The expense of these children while boarding, and cost of the clothing, are exactly what it has cost us, but the expense while in the institution is found by multiplying by the cost per capita.

BAKERY.

40,855 loaves of bread have been baked for Marcella-street Home.

25,333 loaves of bread have been baked for Austin Farm.

19,749 loaves of bread have been baked for Charlestown Almshouse.

38,500 ginger cookies have been baked for Marcella-street Home.

12,190 ginger cookies have been baked for Austin Farm.

1,225 ginger cookies have been baked for Charlestown Almshouse.

3,500 pounds brown bread have been baked for Austin Farm.

770 barrels of flour have been used for the above food.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been good. A large number of the children require hospital treatment when admitted, and in many cases the treatment is continued for months. We, of course, have cases of illness to which children are liable, such as any family is likely to have, and from which we could not expect to be exempt.

The following special cases are typical of the work the institution is constantly called upon to perform, the greater part of the children admitted being physically below par, and much in need of the hospital treatment they receive here, and the wholesome food and homelike care that so many have never known:

A boy was brought here from a hospital with hip disease, wearing an iron case. He was pronounced to be in a decline, but his improvement was remarkable, although gradual. He now attends school regularly, and plays with the other boys without even a crutch, and can get around about as lively as most of the boys.

A boy with a white swelling on his knee when received, and in a crippled condition. He was in bed a long time after he came in, but improved greatly as to general condition so as to attend school regularly and play in the playground with the other boys.

A colored child ten years old when received, had scrofula and ophthalmia so badly that she had never been to school, and knew nothing from books whatever; but her eyes are now completely cured, and attended school this year constantly, and can read and write very well, and her sewing would do credit to a woman.

A child with chronic eczema all over her body, who had been in a hospital for two years, and then pronounced incurable, has improved so that her skin is very fair and she is a fine healthy-looking child. She has been to school a year, and been promoted from the Kindergarten to the Primary.

A little girl nearly four years old was received in such a bad condition from ophthalmia that her mother believed she had no eyes. She is now completely cured, and attends the Kindergarten.

Five children of one family were admitted February, 1892. Every one of them had ophthalmia of at least two years' standing. They were cured when discharged to the mother.

A child six years old was discharged to her mother in good condition, but in five months returned to the institution in a very neglected and filthy condition, scarcely more than skin and bones.

SCHOOLS.

The excellent standard of the schools has been maintained by the same corps of teachers that we have had for several years. The sewing school, in charge of Miss Kate A. Clare, has been doing good work, and I can speak in only the high-

est terms of her ability as an instructor. We are indebted to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw for this lady's excellent services.

The report of the principal of the schools is appended.

COUNTRY HOMES.

The agent, John E. McCarthy, has placed 51 boys in country homes, during the year, and 26 girls; total, 77. The agent has shown most excellent judgment in his work, and is to be highly commended for the good results obtained.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services have been conducted by the Rev. D. W. Waldron, for the Protestants, and the Rev. Father Browrigg, for the Catholics.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

We have given entertainments on holidays, and from time to time during the year.

In closing, permit me to thank your board for the kind and courteous treatment which I have always received at your hands. To the chairman, Dr. Jenks, I am indebted for the especial interest he has taken in the work of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions :

GENTLEMEN : I respectfully submit the report of the hospital of this institution. The following diseases have been treated :

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Pneumonia	5	La grippe	1
Bronchitis	3	Whooping-cough	1

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

Diarrhœa	5	Stomatitis	9
--------------------	---	----------------------	---

Fever and General Diseases.

Rheumatism	2	Erysipelas	2
Febricula	37	Scrofula	5
Scarlet fever	25	Mumps	10
Chicken-pox	14	Anæmia	1

Skin Diseases.

Scabies	5	Eczema	9
Ringworm	11	Urticaria	3
Acne	1	Ichthyosis	2
Lupus	1		

Diseases of the Throat.

Tonsilitis	4
----------------------	---

Diseases of the Eye.

Conjunctivitis	9	Ulcer of cornea	1
Granular lids	3		

Diseases of the Ear.

Purulent inflammation	5
---------------------------------	---

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Paralysis	1	Epilepsy	2
Chorea	1		

Surgical.

Pott's curvature	1	Dislocation of elbow	1
Fracture radius	1	Incised wound	10
Angular curvature	2	Prolapsus	3
Foreign body in larynx,	1	Sprains	1
Felon	1	White swelling on knee,	1
Burns	2	Ulcers	11
Abscesses	9		

Vaccinations	75
Teeth extracted	11
Admitted for observation	204

The number of children remaining in the hospital this day is 22, with the following-named diseases :

Lupus	1	Ulcer on head	1
Otorrhœa	1	Pneumonia	2
Febricula	1	Scabies	3
Scarlet fever	6	Ringworm	1
Tonsilitis	1	Eczema	1
Curvature spine and paralysis of legs	1		
Abscess	3		

We have had two deaths,—one caused by scarlet fever and one by Pott's disease. The ages of the two who died were five and six years respectively. The nurses have performed their work in the most satisfactory manner, and to their faithful work is due largely the good results obtained.

The one need of the institution is a new hospital. While recognizing the fact that your Board has many new buildings in process of erection, I trust that the near future will devise the ways and means for a separate hospital building for this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Physician.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME, January 31, 1893.

A. B. HEATH, M.D., *Superintendent*:

DEAR SIR: The report of the schools of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1893, is herewith respectfully presented.

I have to report satisfactory progress in all the classes during the year now finished. There have been no changes except in the girls' primary class, which is taught, during the temporary absence of Miss Garland, by Miss Decatur. The girls' sewing class, so generously maintained by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, is taught again this year by Miss Clare, who certainly has great success with her pupils. This class has been provided with new quarters, — a larger room and far more comfortable. Miss Crowell, of the boys' first primary class, has introduced Cutler's Primary Manual Training Course into her school.

Although threatened once or twice with an outbreak of sickness among the children, serious enough to demand the closing of school, thanks to your untiring efforts and precautionary measures, the danger soon passed without causing any interruption in the daily routine; hence there has been nothing to prevent a good daily attendance of the children in the class-room.

The summer vacation commenced on June 10, schools being reopened on September 5. The children have enjoyed the usual holidays, besides being granted a few extras during coasting season.

The usual statistics follow :

Pupils remaining January 31, 1892	250
“ admitted during the year	214
Total number of pupils taught	464
Pupils discharged during the year	198
“ remaining January 31, 1893	266

Not included in the above figures, we have children in other institutions, as follows :

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford	2
Perkins Institute for Blind	3

The average age of those attending school at the present time is eight years.

The figures above quoted show a constant ingress and egress of scholars. It is this that we have to contend against. It would seem that a child is no sooner making good progress in his studies than he is withdrawn from the institution, only to be succeeded by another, whose neglected, untutored mind must, in time, be brightened and stimulated by the teacher. Yet, in spite of this drawback, I am pleased to say that the different classes present a very favorable standing.

In regard to the children's library, it is to be hoped that your idea as to its removal to the connecting room will be carried out. This removal I would most earnestly recommend, for, by making such a change, we would be enabled to keep the books under closer surveillance, while in no way impairing the efficiency of delivery and return. As the library is now situated, access to the books is almost too easy, — certainly in many cases an excellent thing, but not where children are concerned.

The children have enjoyed the following entertainments during the year, usually on the eve of holidays :

Operetta with May-pole Dance,	
Minstrel Show,	Magic and Black Art,
Song and Dance,	Instrumental Concert.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. C. PELLETIER,
Principal.

NURSERY.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the Nursery Department of this institution: 67 remained from last year; we have received 101 during the year; 8 babies have died; 113 have been discharged; there are now 55 remaining.

Number remaining January 31, 1892	.	.	.	67
“ admitted from January 31, 1892, to January 31, 1893	.	.	.	101
“ discharged from January 31, 1892, to January 31, 1893	.	.	.	113
“ died from January 31, 1892, to January 31, 1893	.	.	.	8
“ in nursery from January 31, 1892, to January 31, 1893	.	.	.	168
“ remaining January 31, 1893	.	.	.	55

Ages of those admitted:

Under 1 month	.	.	.	.	.	4
Between 1 month and 3 months	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 3 months and 6 months	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 6 “ “ 12 “	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	.	.	.	.	.	11
“ 18 “ “ 24 “	.	.	.	.	.	17
“ 24 “ “ 36 “	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ 36 “ “ 48 “	.	.	.	.	.	30
					—	101

We had eight deaths, from the following causes : 2 from marasmus, 3 from cholera infantum, 3 from scarlet fever.

The ages of those that died were : 4 months, 7 months, 3 years, and 5 between 1 and 2 years, respectively.

The first child was received in the Nursery Department September 2, 1885 :

	Received.	Cared for.	Died.	Death rate.
Between Sept. 2, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1885..	46	46	1	2.1
“ Dec. 31, “ “ “ 1886..	122	157	31	19.7
“ “ 1886, “ “ 1887..	98	180	24	13.3
“ “ 1887, “ “ 1888..	118	210	10	4.7
“ “ 1888, “ “ 1889..	96	182	7	3.8
“ “ 1889, “ “ 1890..	82	173	3	1.7
“ “ 1890, “ “ 1891..	108	185	9	4.8
“ “ 1891, “ Jan. 31, 1893..	106	175	9	5.1

The last line, accounting for thirteen months, was made to end January 31, 1893, to correspond with financial year.

We have continued the plan of former years of boarding out, with the happiest results. This is the only proper method of dealing with infants. I have kept in the nursery building only such cases as required medical treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

BOSTON HARBOR, February 1, 1893.

Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present the following report of the Home for Paupers, for the year 1892:

This has been a very eventful year for Long Island on account of the many improvements made. The hospital is now about completed, and I think will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the country. One wing is intended for females, and the other for males, connected by a large corridor with the Administration Building.

With a projected additional wing, the city will have something it can feel proud of, as all the modern improvements are introduced to the best advantage. A new electric-light plant has been established for both hospitals and institution, and is a great improvement from our former mode of lighting. A new ambulance has also been added to our hospital accommodations. A new barn has been added to the old one, which was removed from the unsightly position it occupied, and remodelled, thereby giving excellent accommodations for the stock, and a large vegetable cellar. I should recommend that some method be adopted for procuring a more liberal supply of manure for this island, as our facilities are not sufficient to procure enough fertilizers to feed this hungry land. In carrying out our improvements we are much indebted to Deer Island for furnishing of men, etc. The wharf at Rainsford's Island will need some repairing this year. I would also urge the

necessity of introducing the water from Long Island to Rainsford's, as it is a very important question. I would again call your attention to the necessity of having a coal-shed on Long Island, also a piggery.

We have planted a great many imported shade-trees this year, and they have exceeded our expectations.

The health and general condition of the inmates remain excellent, considering the class of people we have; they are attended by Rev. Fathers Casey and Forhan, and Rev. Mr. Toulmin, the Chaplain at Deer Island. Much credit is due to Mrs. Magennis and others for their kindly interest in the religious condition of the inmates.

We are grateful for the liberal supply of reading material furnished by the Hospital Newspaper Society. To Dr. Harkins, physician, and his assistants, the inmates are indebted for ready assistance at all times in case of sickness. The Commissioners have more than performed their duty in looking after the improvements here this year, more particularly the Chairman, who has rarely let one day pass without coming to the Island, and sometimes twice a day. I also thank the officers, matrons, and nurses for the noble spirit in which they have performed their duty.

Accompanying this will be found the report of crops, physician's report, and record of deaths, admissions, etc.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN GALVIN,
Superintendent.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JANUARY 31, 1893.

Number of inmates remaining at Long and Rainsford's			
Islands, January 31, 1893, males	.	.	512
Number of inmates remaining at Long and Rainsford's			
Islands, January 31, 1893, females	.	.	480

Number admitted at Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, males,	870
Number admitted at Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, fe- males	482
Number discharged from Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, males,	722
Number discharged from Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, fe- males	452
Number discharged by death at Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, males	48
Number discharged by death at Long and Rainsford's Islands, from February 1, 1892, to January 31, 1893, females	75
Largest number at Long and Rainsford's Islands during the year ending January 31, 1893, males	489
Largest number at Long and Rainsford's Islands dur- ing the year ending January 31, 1893, females . .	429
Smallest number at Long and Rainsford's Islands dur- ing the year ending January 31, 1893, males . .	269
Smallest number at Long and Rainsford's Islands dur- ing the year ending January 31, 1893, females . .	362
Average number at Long and Rainsford's Islands dur- ing the year ending January 31, 1893, males . .	362
Average number at Long and Rainsford's Islands dur- ing the year ending January 31, 1893, females . .	450

SUMMARY OF CROPS, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1892.

70 tons of hay.

350 bushels of potatoes.

3 tons of squash.

50 bushels of sweet corn.
50 tons of fodder.
20 “ “ oats for fodder.
2,000 bushels of mangels.
30,000 cabbages.
600 bushels of onions.
25 “ “ rye.
200 “ “ turnips.
100 “ “ beets.
300 “ “ carrots.
150 “ “ parsnips.
300 “ “ tomatoes.
3,000 heads of celery.
10 tons of rye straw.
139,625 lbs. = $69,812\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk.
5 bushels of peppers.
20 “ “ peas.
400 heads of lettuce.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of rhubarb.
8 dozen chickens.
160 bunches of asparagus.
15 bushels of beans.
1,135 dozen of eggs.
15 bbls. apples.
22,608 lbs. pork.
15,000 bedding-plants for decorating grounds.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

TO JOHN GALVIN, ESQ., *Superintendent of Long and Rainsford's Islands Institutions:*

SIR: I have the honor, as physician to the institutions under your supervision, to submit the following report of the Hospital Department:

Number of patients remaining in all hospitals

February 1, 1892	267
----------------------------	-----

Admitted:

Males	742
-----------------	-----

Females	734
-------------------	-----

—	1,476
---	-------

Total number treated in hospitals .

1,743

Discharged:

Males	664
-----------------	-----

Females	638
-------------------	-----

—	1,302
---	-------

Died:

Males	48
-----------------	----

Females	75
-------------------	----

—	123
---	-----

1,425

Remaining in hospitals February 1, 1893:

Males	140
-----------------	-----

Females	178
-------------------	-----

—	318
---	-----

1,743

Daily average treated in hospitals	263
Maximum number any one day	318
Minimum “ “ “ “	209
Births at Rainsford's Island	<u>16</u>
Number treated as “ out patients ”	7,331
“ “ in hospitals	<u>1,743</u>
Total number treated during year . .	<u><u>9,074</u></u>

STATISTICS.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
GENERAL DISEASES.										
A.										
Measles .....	...	11	9	20	4	....	...	...	...	16
Febricula .....	....	4	1	5	5	...	....	...	....	....
Intermittent fever	3	6	....	9	....	8	...	....	...	1
Typho-malaria fever .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping-cough	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Influenza .....	....	1	...	1	1	....	...	....	....	....
“ epidemic, “Grippe,”	7	2	5	14	14	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas .....	....	4	2	6	5	....	....	....	...	1
B.										
Rheumatism, acute articular..	3	14	9	26	15	5	...	...	...	6
“ chronic.....	2	6	13	21	....	8	7	...	2	4
“ sub-acute. ....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	....
“ gonorrhœal	2	3	....	5	4	1	...	....	....	....
“ muscular	1	4	6	11	9	1	...	....	...	1
Gout .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	...
Syphilis	8	19	31	58	....	45	...	....	...	13
“ constitutional	2	4	2	8	...	2	...	...	2	4
“ congenital .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Phthisis pulmonalis	12	36	20	68	....	21	20	9	8	10

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Hæmoptysis.....	2	6	2	10	5	....	2	1	1	1
Acute miliary tuberculosis.....		1	2	3	....	....	1	...	1	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	1	....	2	...	...	1	...	1	....
Purpura hemorrhagica		1	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Anæmia		1	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
General tuberculosis	1	1	2	4	...	1	2	....	...	1
Tubercular meningitis		1	1	2	...	....	1	1	....	....
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Cerebral embolism..		2	2	4	....	....	....	1	2	1
“ hemorrhage.	1	5	5	11	2	2	1	2	2	2
“ tumor.....		1	...	1	...	....	....	....	....	1
Bell's paralysis.....		....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Neurasthenia.....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD.										
Myelitis	1	1	1	3	....	2	1	....	....	....
Hemiplegia	10	7	15	32	....	14	6	1	1	10
Paraplegia	1	1	1	3	....	....	2	....	....	1
Locomotor ataxy	1	1	....	2	...	....	1	....	....	1
Neuritis	2	2	6	10	5	2	1	....	....	2
Ant. poliomyelitis	1	....	2	3	...	....	2	....	....	1
Post-spinal sclerosis	1	1	...	2	....	1	1	....	....	....
Epilepsy.....	12	11	5	28	....	....	20	...	1	7
Paralysis agitans		1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	1
Hysteria.....		....	2	2	....	1	1	...	....	....
Neuralgia.....		1	2	3	3	1	1	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Catalepsy	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	..	....	1
Hystero-epilepsy .....	....	....	3	3	....	1	2	....	....	....
Paresis	2	8	4	14	8	1	1	....	....	4
Sciatica .....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1
Lumbago	1	4	....	5	4	....	1	....	....	....
Pleurodynia.....	....	5	2	7	5	....	....	....	....	2
Cephalgia.....	....	1	6	7	5	....	....	....	....	2
Hypochondriosis.....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1
Spinal syphilis .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Masturbation.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
INTELLECT.										
Mania, acute.....	....	4	1	5	3	....	1	....	....	1
Monomania	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Melancholia.....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dementia	3	4	14	21	....	....	18	....	....	3
" senile	2	1	3	6	....	....	4	....	1	1
Idiocy	3	7	1	11	....	....	8	....	....	3
Insanity .....	....	1	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	1
Insomnia .....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
HEART AND MEMBRANES.										
Heart disease, aortic .....	....	....	4	4	....	1	....	....	1	2
" " mitral.....	6	7	11	24	5	10	4	....	2	3
" " unclassified ...	3	1	6	10	5	1	2	....	....	2
Fatty degeneration .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Aneurism .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Angina pectoris	3	1	3	7	5	1	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
LARYNX.										
Laryngitis ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.										
Acute bronchitis.....	6	15	14	35	23	1	...	1	...	10
Chronic "	7	17	24	48	6	18	3	2	6	13
Capillary "	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	1	...	...
Asthma.....	6	12	4	22	...	19	1	...	...	2
LUNGS.										
Pneumonia, acute.....	2	5	5	12	5	...	...	2	1	4
" and delirium tremens..	...	5	1	6	3	...	3	...	...	...
" catarrhal.....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Emphysema.....	1	3	2	6	...	...	4	1	...	1
Œdema.....	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
PLEURA.										
Pleurisy, acute.....	...	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
" chronic.....	1	2	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	...
Empyema.....	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
TONGUE.										
Glossitis .....	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Laceration .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
ŒSOPHAGUS AND STOMACH.										
Gastritis		1	3	4	4					
Gastralgia		1		1	1					
Gastric cancer		1		1						1
“ ulcer.....			1	1	1					
“ catarrh	1	3	2	6	5		1			
Indigestion... ..		2		2	2					
MOUTH.										
Gingivitis		1		1	1					
FAUCES.										
Tonsilitis		2		2	2					
PHARYNX.										
Pharyngitis		4	2	6	1					2
INTESTINES.										
Intestinal colic		2		2	1					1
Diarrhœa, acute.....	3	17	17	37	32				1	4
“ chronic.....		7	2	9	2	3		2	2	
Gastro-intest. catarrh		1	2	3	3					
Constipation	1		1	2	2					
“ chronic	1	7	3	11	7				1	3
Fecal impaction		1	2	3	2				1	
Intestinal tuberculosis			1	1					1	
LIVER.										
Hepatitis			2	2	2					
Cirrhosis		1		1						1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Cancer .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jaundice, catarrhal .....	.....	1	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abscess. ....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
PERITONEUM.										
Peritonitis, tubercular .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
URINARY SYSTEM — KIDNEY.										
Nephritis, acute	5	3	18	26	21	2	2	.....	.....	1
“ chronic	5	5	7	17	1	3	2	.....	8	3
Cancer.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
BLADDER.										
Cystitis, acute.....	.....	5	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
“ chronic.	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paralysis	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Atony	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF WOMEN.										
OVARY.										
Cyst.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
BREAST.										
Cancer .....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Abscess .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mastitis .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WOMB.										
Leucorrhœa.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer ..	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Laceration cervix	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Prolapse	1	...	5	6	....	4	1	...	...	1
Vaginitis .....	...	...	2	2	2	....	...	...	...	...
FUNCTIONAL — WOMEN.										
Dysmenorrhœa .....	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia .....	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa .....	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...
Menopause .....	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy .....	...	...	24	24	16	....	1	...	...	7
PREGNANCY.										
Convalescence	2	...	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Erythema .....	...	1	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	...
Urticaria .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intertrigo ... ..	...	1	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	...
Acne .....	...	...	2	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Eczema	4	3	3	10	5	2	1	...	...	2
“ capitis	1	...	1	1	2	....	...	...	...	...
Phtheiriasis .....	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...
Psoriasis	4	10	3	17	8	3	2	...	1	3
Seborrhœa .....	...	3	1	4	2	....	...	...	...	2
Alopecia areata	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Callositas .....	...	2	1	3	1	....	...	...	...	2
Carbuncle	2	6	3	11	9	....	...	...	...	2
Elephantiasis .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dermatitis .....	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	...

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Furuncle .....	.....	1	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	1
Tinea circinata.....	...	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
POISONS.										
Lead, chronic	1	3	...	4	....	2	1	...	...	1
Chloral habit... ..	....	1	...	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Alcoholism.....	8	79	35	112	111	....	...	1	...	....
“ chronic .....	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Debility	22	27	46	95	70	....	1	...	...	24
“ senile.....	5	1	9	15	....	4	5	1	2	3
Senility.....	20	14	31	65	....	....	25	5	15	20
Inanition.....	....	2	1	3	....	....	...	2	1	....
Marasmus.....	....	1	1	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Observation.....	....	1	5	6	6	....	...	...	...	...
Malingering.....	....	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1
Surgical Diseases.										
GENERAL.										
Chancre .....	....	1	2	3	3	....	...	...	...	...
Chancroids.....	1	3	1	4	4	....	...	...	...	....
Epithelioma.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Lymphangitis .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Sarcoma.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
“ multiple	1	....	...	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
Lipoma.....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	...	...	....
Hæmatoma.....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Scrofulosis.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
BRAIN.										
Cerebral gumma.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Delirium tremens.....	.....	23	8	31	27	.....	.....	2	.....	2
EAR.										
Otitis media.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otorrhœa	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foreign body.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ARTERIES.										
Thrombosis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
VEINS.										
Varix.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
JAWS.										
Alveolar abscess.....	.....	4	...	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INTESTINES.										
Hernia, femoral.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ inguinal.....	4	2	1	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2
“ ventral....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
“ umbilical .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
“ scrotal.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ incarcerated .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appendicitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
RECTUM.										
Proctitis.....			1	1	.....	1	.....		
Fistula.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Fissure.....		1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Hemorrhoids.....		2	3	5	2	.....	1	.....		2
Prolapse.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....			1
Stricture.....		.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Cancer.....		1	.....	1	.....	.....		1	.....
PROSTATE.										
Prostatitis, acute.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....			1
“ chronic.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	
GONORRHŒA AND COMPLICATIONS.										
Urethritis.....		6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	
Venereal warts.....		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....			1
Phimosis.....		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Balanitis.....		4	.....	4	3	.....	.....			1
Epididymitis.....		1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Bubo.....		5	.....	5	3	.....	.....			2
TUNICA VAGINALIS.										
Hydrocele.....	1	2	.....	3	1	1	.....			1
TESTICLE.										
Orchitis, chronic.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....			1
VULVA.										
Cancer			1	1	.....	.....	.....			1

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
BONES.										
Necrosis.....	....	4	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Mastoiditis..	....	1	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Excision rib.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
JOINTS.										
Synovitis .....	....	5	4	9	8	....	...	...	...	1
Morbus coxæ.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	...	...	....
Arthritis deformans.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	...	1	....
TENDONS AND MUSCLES.										
Thecal abscess	1	....	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Talipes valgus.....	1	....	1	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Contractures.....	1	1	2	4	....	1	2	...	...	1
Laceration muscle.....	...	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...
CUTANEOUS.										
Frost-bite.....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
Ecchymoses.....	...	....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	....
Bed-sore.....	....	2	1	3	....	....	...	1	1	1
Abscess .....	....	3	....	3	3	....	...	...	...	....
“ of neck .....	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	1
“ palmar .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	....
“ cervical .....	....	1	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	....
“ axillary .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	...	...	...	....
Gangrene, senile .....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	1	1	....
Cancer of neck .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Ulcer, leg, eczematous.....		4	9	13	6	....	1	....	....	6
“ “ varicose	2	3	17	22	18	1	2	....	....	1
“ “ gangrenous	1	1	5	7	6	1	....	....	....	....
“ “ chronic	9	4	22	35	20	2	1	....	....	12
“ hand		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
“ neck .....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
“ foot	1	1	4	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
“ rodent .....		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cellulitis .....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Felon ..		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Onychia .....		....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Burns	1	3	2	6	5	....	....	1	....	....
Contusions.....	1	12	10	23	23	....	....	....	....	....
Abrasions.....		2	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
INJURIES.										
Wound, incised .....		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
“ contused.....		4	2	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
“ lacerated	1	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1
“ punctured		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
“ poisoned		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
“ ulcerated		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
“ of scalp.....		2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
“ of eye, lacerated		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Dislocation humerus		1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
“ femur .....		...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
“ patella		2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
“ clavicle		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sprained shoulder		2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
“ back	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
“ forearm		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ wrist	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
“ ankle	1	12	5	18	15	1	...	...	...	2
Fracture, skull base		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
“ inf. maxilla		2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
“ clavicle		3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
“ humerus		3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
“ radius	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ Colles's .....		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ phalanx		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ ribs		2	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	1
“ femur .....		...	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
“ “ infracapsular.	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1
“ tibia	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
“ “ and fibula		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ Pott's	1	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
“ astragalus	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
“ femur, old .....		...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

DISEASES.	In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1892.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospitals Feb. 1, 1893.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Convalescence operation		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Spermatorrhœa.....		2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Drowned		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shock .....		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Osteomalaia.....		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Septicæmia		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, knee		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
EYE.										
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	1	3	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Trichiasis		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer, corneal.....		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Amaurosis	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cataract .....		...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Iritis ... ..		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kerato-iritis.....		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ectropion.....	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Retinitis .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	267	742	734	1476	853	231	218	48	75	318

In addition to this number, there were treated at "sick call" in both institutions 7,331 patients.

Ere another month has passed the patients will undoubtedly have been comfortably settled in the new hospital, which latter is being fast furnished for their reception.

Measles, traceable to a child admitted from the city, broke out in the nursery at Rainsford's Island in January, and nearly all the children became affected with the disease. All are now convalescent.

We have delivered sixteen women at Rainsford's Island, and no deaths occurred in confinement.

Dr. Lawrence F. Forrest, after a most faithful service as Assistant Physician, died early in March. A careful, painstaking, conscientious worker, we deplore his loss. After his death, Dr. C. E. Dever was transferred to Rainsford.

My sincere thanks are due the Assistant Physician, Dr. C. E. Dever, for his valuable assistance and coöperation in the management of the hospital, and to Dr. Cavanagh, who has been associated with us since April.

To you we are deeply grateful for the kindly encouragement and assistance so frequently given.

Respectfully,

DANIEL S. HARKINS, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Largest number during the year	.	.	.	.	160
Smallest “ “ “	.	.	.	.	136
Average “ “ “	.	.	.	.	144

Six males and nine females have died during the year. Their average age was $72\frac{1}{3}$ years.

Good general health prevails among the inmates, considering that most of them are of advanced age.

Some repairs have been made: about one hundred feet of new fence has been built on the south side of the grounds, and some of the old fence has been rebuilt and painted. The office has been painted on the outside. These improvements have been made by the labor of inmates. New tubes have been put into the upright boiler, and some repairs have been made to the cooking-apparatus and sanitary arrangements.

Considerable filling and grading has been done upon the grounds, the material being obtained from surplus earth in the construction of the Metropolitan sewer on Alford street.

With a few slight repairs upon the walls and ceilings of the rooms the buildings would be in very fair condition.

Religious services have been conducted every Sunday, as usual; those desiring going outside, in suitable weather, to attend such services as they wish.

Entertainments have been provided upon Thanksgiving and Christmas days, which were enjoyed by all.

Dr. R. W. Sprague, our visiting physician, attends to the many calls of the sick and infirm, with his usual skill and ability. His report is hereto annexed.

Great credit is due the matrons, to whose watchful care and attention the comfort of the inmates is in a great measure due.

I desire to extend my thanks to the many friends of the institution who have kindly contributed books, papers,

flowers, fruit, confectionery, etc., for the use of those under my care.

Allow me also, in concluding, to express my thanks to your honorable Board for your kind counsel and advice.

Very respectfully,

CHANDLER EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, February 1, 1893.

TO CHANDLER EASTMAN, *Superintendent Charlestown District Almshouse*:

SIR: As visiting physician to the institution under your charge, I submit the following report for the year ending January 31, 1893:

The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good, and there has been perfect immunity from epidemics.

With few exceptions the sick have been those with chronic diseases, and with which they were afflicted upon entrance, such as consumption, chronic bronchitis, valvular disease of the heart, etc.

There were 15 deaths (9 of females and 6 of males), from the following causes: Senility, 6; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 2; phthisis, 2; apoplexy, 2; paralysis, 1; total, 15. Average age of decedents, 72.

Thanking you and Mrs. Eastman for your courtesy, and the matrons for attention to the sick,

I am,

Very respectfully,

R. W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 1, 1893.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions :

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor of presenting the following report and statistics of Suffolk County House of Correction for the year ending with January 31, 1893.

Fewer commitments, but increase in average number, is the special feature for this year's report. During the entire time we were obliged to occupy a dormitory, for the want of cell room for the men. Much has been said and written in regard to our wants and necessities in the direction of improved and enlarged quarters, and we hope that during the year to come action will be taken in this matter of more room.

The inmates are employed as formerly ; in fact, there has been no change in any department since last report.

A goodly supply of fruit and vegetables were raised upon the grounds, and we have slaughtered 19,558 pounds of pork.

Reports of visiting physician, Dr. Bancroft, and Chaplain Clark are appended.

For kindly advice and assistance I am constantly under obligations to your honorable Board, for which I am grateful.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WHITON,

Master.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1892 .	510	64	574
Committed by courts . . .	836	130	966
Transferred from other institutions,	10	0	10
Committed on revoked permit .	4	1	5
Returned from escape . . .	1	0	1
Returned from Lunatic Asylum .	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,362	195	1,557
Discharged	841	147	988
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1892 .	521	48	569

Largest number during year, 635.

Smallest number during year, 536.

Average number during year : males, 516 ; females, 66.

Total average, 582.

Record of weight of prisoners discharged during the year is as follows :

665 gained 6,079 lbs.

255 lost 1,660 lbs.

Actual average gain per prisoner discharged, 4 lbs. 7 oz. 9 dr.

Causes for discharge :

Expired sentence	804
Pardoned by Commissioners	76
Paid fines (amounting to \$1,592)	38
By order of Municipal Court, non-payments fines after serving three months	20
Transferred to lunatic hospitals	14
By order of Commissioners of Prisoners	11
Pardoned by Governor	10
Died	4
Bailed	4

Transferred to Mass. Reformatory	2
Transferred to House of Industry	2
Transferred to Sherborn	1
Escaped	1
Recognizance revoked by order of Municipal Court,	1
	<hr/>
	988

Offences for which committed:

	Males.	Females.
Larceny	193	12
Drunkenness	160	80
Assault and battery	102	1
Breaking and entering	82	0
Larceny from person	55	3
Larceny in a building	20	2
Idle and disorderly	17	2
Assault and battery on an officer	17	0
Assault with a knife	11	1
Unlawfully exposing and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors	11	4
Robbery	10	0
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	10	3
Disturbing the peace	9	0
Embezzlement	9	0
Common night-walker	0	8
Adultery	7	1
False pretences	7	0
Indecent exposure	6	0
Non-support	6	0
Larceny from a conveyance	6	0
Assault	5	0
Receiving stolen goods	5	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	5	2
Keeping and maintaining a liquor nuisance,	5	0
Attempt to commit larceny from person	5	0

	Males.	Females.
Assault with a pistol	5	0
Forgery	5	0
Keeping a disorderly house	5	4
Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	4	1
Disorderly conduct in a public conveyance,	4	0
Mutual affray	4	0
Attempt to break and enter	4	0
Maliciously breaking glass	3	0
Being a vagrant	3	0
Assault and battery with a razor	3	0
Assault with intent to rob	3	0
Fraudulently conveying property held on conditional contract of sale	2	0
Uttering a forged order for money	2	0
Fornication	2	2
Committing an unnatural and lascivious act, Being accessory before the fact to the crime of larceny	2	0
Unlawful appropriation	2	0
Resorting to a place for the purpose of smoking opium	2	0
Assault on an officer with intent to rescue a prisoner	2	0
Assault and battery with an axe	1	0
Common and notorious thief	1	0
Malicious mischief	1	0
Conspiracy to cheat an insurance company,	1	0
Assault with intent to murder	1	0
Polygamy	1	0
Larceny from a vessel	1	0
Threats	1	0
Common railer and brawler	0	1
Being a lewd, wanton, and lascivious person	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Peddling without a license	1	1
Threatening with intent to extort money	0	1
Malicious injury to personal property	1	0
Attempt to commit larceny in a building	1	0
Playing cards on the Lord's day	1	0
Being present at a game of cards on the Lord's day	1	0
	<hr/> 836	<hr/> 130

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Fines	50	5
Sureties	3	0
30 days	13	3
60 "	4	1
90 "	2	2
1 month	4	0
2 months	30	3
3 "	114	27
4 "	86	15
5 "	13	2
6 "	206	42
7 "	7	0
8 "	17	2
9 "	28	7
10 "	10	3
12 "	114	14
15 "	5	0
17 "	1	0
18 "	45	3
19 "	1	0
24 "	33	0
27 "	3	0
30 "	17	0
36 "	23	0

							Males.	Females.
42 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
48 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							836	130

AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

							Males.	Females.
20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	4
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	350	38
30 " 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	222	53
40 " 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	25
50 " 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	8
60 " 70 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
70 " 80 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
80 " 90 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							836	130

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED TO THIS INSTITUTION.

							Males.	Females.
First	.	.	.	.	.	.	502	82
Second	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	28
Third	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	12
Fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	4
Fifth	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2
Sixth	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Seventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
Eighth	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Tenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Eleventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Twelfth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Sixteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Seventeenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Eighteenth	2	0
Nineteenth	1	0
Twenty-first	1	0
Twenty-second	1	0
Twenty-third	1	0
Twenty-fourth	1	0
Twenty-fifth	1	0
Twenty-sixth	1	0
Thirty-first	1	0
	<hr/> 836	<hr/> 130

NATIVITY.

Massachusetts	411
New York	41
Maine	24
Rhode Island	14
New Hampshire	11
Virginia	8
Illinois	8
Connecticut	8
Pennsylvania	6
Maryland	6
Georgia	6
Vermont	4
Ohio	4
California	3
South Carolina	3
North Carolina	3
New Jersey	2
District of Columbia	2
Michigan	1
Wyoming	1
Alabama	1
Florida	1
Natives of United States	<hr/> 568

NUMBER COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1892.						
109	10	119	February	84	12	96
93	12	105	March	79	12	91
62	29	91	April	62	17	79
71	15	86	May	68	9	77
57	16	73	June	87	10	97
70	6	76	July	94	14	108
60	6	66	August	65	23	88
64	3	67	September	53	6	59
60	13	73	October	68	12	80
51	9	60	November	55	6	61
71	6	77	December	70	12	82
1893.						
84	6	90	January	56	14	70
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
852	131	983		841	147	988

WHOLE NUMBER COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	852
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	879
Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	929
Colored	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54

MISCELLANEOUS.

Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	365
Persons who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112
Persons who can read but not write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Persons born in Massachusetts who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITON,
Master.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, January 31, 1893.

TO COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction*:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1893:

Patients remaining in hospital January 1, 1892	10
Number admitted since	317
Total number treated in hospital January 1, 1892	
to January 31, 1893, inclusive	327
Number discharged	305
“ died	4
Remaining in hospital January 31, 1893	18

The following list gives the diseases and the number of times patients have been treated in hospital:

MEDICAL.

Alcoholism	34	Dyspepsia	7
Bronchitis	4	Dysentery	1
Change of life	1	Eczema	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Epilepsy	5
Colic	1	Feeble-minded	4
Constipation	4	Gastritis	1
Debility	12	Heart disease (valvular),	3
Delirium tremens	1	“ (irritable),	3
Diarrhœa	8	“ (fatty)	1

Hemorrhage (pulmo- nary)	2	Observation	8
Hysteria	3	Opium habit	1
Influenza	1	Phthisis (pulmonary) .	16
Lunatic	14	Pleurisy	3
Lumbago	1	Rheumatism	19
Malingeringer	19	Typhoid fever	1
Neuralgia	7		—
			187

SURGICAL.

Abscess	18	Hernia	1
Adinitis	2	Hydrocele	1
Boil	2	Ingrowing nail	3
Bruise	4	Iritis	14
Carbuncle	4	Necrosis	2
Cellulitis	1	Otitis	4
Chancre	1	Ophthalmia	5
Conjunctivitis	9	Retention of urine . . .	1
Cystitis	2	Sprain	3
Dislocation (shoulder) .	1	Syphilis	2
Erysipelas	3	Tonsilitis	24
Felon	1	Ulcer	9
Fistula in ano	1	Wound	9
Fracture, fibula	1		—
Hæmorrhoids	2		130

Four men have died during the year, — one from pulmonary consumption, one from typhoid fever, one from heart disease (fatty heart), and one man hanged himself.

Thirteen men and one woman have been adjudged to be insane, and have been transferred to hospitals for the insane.

Respectfully,

W. B. BANCROFT,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, January 31, 1893.

COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction*:

SIR: As chaplain and librarian of this institution, under your charge, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending January 31, 1893.

I had hoped to make a final report to the government of this institution of the present condition of our enlarged prison library, its mode of distribution, its connection with the best interests and discipline of the prisoners; but the unavoidable detention in the way of printing our prepared catalogue has delayed us in so doing. Nevertheless, I am glad to say that the last pages of the catalogue are now in press, and I indulge the long-cherished hope that in a short time we shall be ready for the distribution of the books of the library in a systematic method that will aid the librarian in making our system more efficient than it ever has been. The librarian should know where the books of the library are, as he is responsible for them; when they are distributed, by whom, and how long the books have been in individual service. In studying this matter of distribution, I beg your attention to certain points in reference to the foregoing matters:

1. I recommend that the books herein named should be distributed three times a week only; viz., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
2. Every prisoner should have a catalogue in his cell.
3. Some provision should be made by which he may indicate his choice of books.

4. These notations should be sent to the librarian.

5. Books thus selected should be returned to the cell of the prisoner, and this collection should be made three times a week.

STATISTICS.

Total number of volumes in the library of the House of Correction, January 31, 1893 3,000

Donations.

Prisoners' donations	Vols.	538
Hospital Association	"	355
Commissioners' Grant	"	305
Chaplain	"	12
Library books in circulation	"	522
Average daily distribution	"	350
Books repaired	"	504
Discarded	"	638
Total number of school-books	"	1,138
" " Prayer-books and Testaments, "		209
" " Bibles	"	127
" Catholic World "	"	4

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The chapel services have been held as usual during the past year in accordance with the usage of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., and the services have been enriched by the presence and instruction of a larger number of clergymen and laymen from the city of Boston and vicinity.

We are very grateful for the valuable donation to the library from the Honorable Commissioners, and would indulge the hope that this gift, so valuable in itself, may become annual in our department.

Very respectfully submitted,

JONAS B. CLARKE, Ph.D.,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED MALE PRISONERS.

14 BEACON ST., BOSTON, January 31, 1893.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The annual report of your agent for the year ending January 31, 1893, is herewith presented. The department includes investigating applications for the release of inmates from the several institutions under your charge, and the procuring of homes for juveniles of the House of Reformation and children of the Marcella-street Home, who, from poverty or neglect, are committed to your care.

Fifteen hundred and seventy-two discharged prisoners have been assisted during the year. Of this number 1,105 had been discharged from the House of Industry, 267 from the House of Correction, 107 juveniles from the House of Reformation and Truant School, and 93 from the Marcella-street Home; 367 were furnished transportation to their homes or to seek employment in different parts of this and other New England States; 972 were furnished meals and lodgings while seeking employment or awaiting transportation; 22 were supplied with articles of clothing, 30 with gratuities; and the remaining 181 have been aided in various other ways.

Miss Sarah P. Burnham, the agent to aid discharged female prisoners, has rendered timely aid and assistance to about six hundred women discharged from the House of Industry and House of Correction. These she has aided directly, meeting them on the arrival of the boat from the

Island, furnishing food, clothing, and transportation to their homes or to places of employment.

PARDONS.

Nine hundred and seventy-four applications for the release of inmates from the institutions under your care have been received and reported to your Board; 251 of those from the Houses of Industry and Correction were referred, by your request, to the probation officers of the several courts for investigation, 104 of which were recommended by them, and concurred in by the judges who passed sentences, or in the superior court by the District Attorney; the remaining 147 were refused. There were in addition 623 first offenders, who, after serving half-time, were released on the recommendation of the superintendents of the institutions. These are classified in the following table:

	Application for Pardons.	Pardons granted on Probation.	Men.	Women.	Pardons refused.
House of Correction	99	76	74	2	23
House of Industry	724	597	487	110	127
			Boys.	Girls.	
House of Reformation . .	79	66	66	.....	13
Truant School	40	27	26	1	13
Marcella-street Home :					
Neglected Children . . .	32	18	12	6	14
Total	974	784	665	119	190

Each of those from the juvenile schools was made the subject of special investigation by your agent; the homes of

the parents or friends were visited personally, inquiry was made as to their habits and surroundings, and special attention given to the nature and place of employment proposed for boy, if released.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The commitment of boys to this school is during minority, for minor offences, and no release therefrom can be obtained except by permit, on probation, granted by the Commissioners : the mode adopted, in such cases, being determined by the general deportment of the boys while connected with the institution, and by such facts as the Board has been able to learn regarding their home and surroundings ; the purpose being to hold them as still belonging to the institution and subject to its control, and to be remanded, should the Board see cause for so doing. Twenty-three boys have been indentured from this school during the year. We cannot say that the percentage of well-doing among these boys, who are placed in families, is as large as among the younger children placed out from the Marcella-street Home ; but if properly located they generally do well. Many are only kept in their places by frequent visits from your agent, thus showing to them that the Board does not relinquish its charge of them after they have left the House of Reformation. The city can have but two objects in disposing of these unfortunate children : first, to relieve the city of their support ; second, to provide them with homes in good families, where they will grow up to be respectable citizens. Seventeen boys are employed in the printing department, where all the printing for the institutions and the Commissioners' office is done, under the charge of a competent instructor. Many of these apprentices successfully follow the occupation after they are discharged. Four have been placed in printing-offices during the year, and are receiving a liberal remuneration for their work.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

There is no want of opportunities for placing desirable children, of twelve years and over, in good homes. The demand is generally for children of this age. The chief care to be exercised is the selecting of families where the habits and dispositions of both parties can be made to harmonize.

Careful investigation and satisfactory evidence of responsibility, both as to character and means, are required.

The placing of children, especially girls, in suitable homes, is, indeed, an important trust, and one that should be handled with much skill and precaution, that it may not result seriously.

The work of seeking out families suitable and willing to receive children is carried on in connection with visiting those who have been previously placed out. Applications are also received at office by letters and persons. We have found homes and received applications for one hundred and ninety-three; of these, fifty-three proved on examination to be objectionable places to put children. One hundred places have been filled, and forty of the desirable ones remained unfilled, the families requiring older children than we could furnish.

Included in the one hundred placed in free homes, are seven boys and five girls under eight years old, who had been placed out to board last year, thus increasing the yearly number in families, instead of allowing them to accumulate in institutions until they are older or too much accustomed to institution life to be placed in families with good success.

BOARDING.

In addition to boarding babies from the Marcella-street Home Nursery, in families in the country (which has been in practice the past five years), we are, at present, boarding twenty-three from the school department, ranging in age

from seven to ten years; these wards are by no means farmed out to the lowest bidder. They are all in respectable families, well fed and cared for, with school and church convenient; they have all been visited by your agent, and also by the woman visitor frequently. The advantages of boarding out young children are many: the moral and physical health of the child is improved; he is introduced into a well-ordered family, of which he becomes a part, and thereby fitted for usefulness by family training. Children boarding out develop more rapidly and become self-supporting at a much earlier age than those who are trained even in the best private institutions. Many find permanent homes in this way who would otherwise remain public charges for several years to come.

VISITATION.

The requirements of your Board with reference to visiting children are, that every child in charge of the city who may have been indentured or placed in charge of any person by their authority shall be visited at least twice each year, and oftener if necessity requires. The whole number of minor wards of the city, at present, in free homes and subject to visitation is 502; which exceeds the number of such wards in the Marcella-street Home by 124. All have been visited during the year. The number of visits made were 1,030. The condition of the children and their conduct were generally good, and, with few exceptions, the conditions of indentures were complied with. Some children caused trouble by actions disagreeable to those with whom they lived. Many hours of work and miles of travel were involved in relocating such ones, adjusting the difficulties and putting them again in the right way. The city wards in families are no more troublesome than are children in their own homes; they need more oversight and care than do boys and girls under paternal roofs. Many boys taken for their

services are liable to be overworked, poorly clothed, and deprived of schooling, even in families of good standing, unless protected by frequent visits. An acquaintance with the children before they leave the institution is worth much to the visiting agent. They will always be glad to see him, and confide in him as their protector and friend. To stand in this relation to them, and at the same time aid families in their efforts to train up children who may be hard to govern, involves great care and constant anxiety.

LETTERS FROM FAMILIES.

E—— is still in our shop, and enjoys the best of health. We are perfectly satisfied with his behavior; he is industrious, and seems to take an interest in his work. His evenings are mostly spent at home, except those which he spent with the brass band of this place, of which he is a member.

T. W. P.

In answer to yours of the 8th would say that Henry's time expired with me four years ago. He soon after obtained employment in a provision store in D——, and is, at present, a partner. His reputation is excellent.

J. L. C.

L—— is still living with me. He goes to school daily; he is a smart youth, and can learn anything; he spends his evenings in study, and Sunday at church and Sunday-school. I shall send him to Commercial College at M—— in the fall.

E. T. M.

Your note has come to hand relating to C. H. He continues to enjoy good health; he attends church and Sunday-school regularly, and has attended the academy for the past two years. He is a bright, promising young man, and if my means would permit, I would give him a college course.

L. M.

In reference to H——, she is still with us; she attends church and school, has pride of character, and will make a beautiful young woman.

She is granted every privilege, as one of the family, all of which she appreciates.

M. E. G.

Yours of the 8th at hand. I always found Frank a good, honest, trusty boy. Last fall he had a chance to learn the carpenter's trade, in W——. He is now there and doing well.

P. S.

W—— continues to make his home with us; he is attending the Agricultural College in B——, studying civil engineering; he is a promising young man, and we feel a deep interest in him.

B. L.

Charles is still with us, and I believe is well contented. He is in good health, and is a rugged little fellow. He attends church and school regularly, and is a bright scholar.

N. D.

James is very prominent in town affairs; he was appointed Town Treasurer in July. He is a young man of excellent character, and is much respected.

H. L. S.

John is now twenty-two years old; he has been with us ten years, and under wages the past five, and is giving good satisfaction.

T. E.

Kate's term of indenture expired May, 1884. She still makes her home with us. She fitted herself for a school-teacher at R——, and has been a successful teacher in our town school since. She is very much respected here.

L. J. I.

Gertrude passed away last evening. Her death was peaceful and quiet; she had been a sweet and patient sufferer, and a dear, good little girl, whom we have loved very much, and our home is again desolate.

H. S.

Mary graduated from T—— Academy in 1887; she was appointed a teacher in the public schools of H—— the same year, and is giving good satisfaction. She is very grateful to you and all others interested in her, and especially to us, for the opportunities we have given her.

S. M.

Your letter received. You remember James' time was out in January, 1882, when he went to do for himself. He was very ingenious, and had several of his inventions patented, which he is now manufacturing, employing some eighteen to twenty persons.

J. E.

If you have in your Home such a boy as our neighbor Mr. H—— brought up, who, you remember, graduated from Exeter and later from Harvard, and who is now practising law in your city, you may send him along. My means are ample, and I will do well by such a lad.

G. L.

George was a good, faithful boy. He remained with me seven years, and when eighteen was given his time. He went to D—— in 1886, got employment in a store, and is still there. He is a young man of good habits and excellent character. He visits us several times a year, and writes to us once a week, always addressing us as father and mother.

M. E. T.

M—— has been with us two years; is a remarkably smart and industrious girl. She is now receiving \$2.00 per week for her services.

E. A. B.

Mary remained out her indenture, and June 28 went to learn dress-making with a friend of ours in L——. She is still there, and doing well. She spends her summer vacation with us.

K. E. L.

The little girl you sent us is a prize; we will do well by her, and carry out the conditions in every particular. She speaks of her little brother at the Home; if he is as bright and interesting as she is, you may send him to me.

M. T.

John was working at his trade, carriage blacksmith, which he learned while with me. He is of good habits, industrious, and saves his earnings, and we shall always consider him one of the family.

W. S. H.

Edward has been a bookkeeper in my store for the past two years. He is engaged to be married to my neighbor's daughter, and the happy event is to take place soon. You no doubt will receive an invitation to be present.

L. A. M.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of inquiry regarding children whom you placed in this vicinity several years ago, and who served out their indentures and are now doing for themselves. I would say that Mary A—— is telegraph operator at B——; Agnes is teaching school at E——; Abbie is dress-making; Kate and Maggie are employed in the shoe-shop; Mary and Julia are married; Jane and Lizzie are domestics. Richard is attending high school; John has a provision store; Henry, Michael, and Jerry are farm hands; Irven and Patrick are employed in shoe shop; Carl is working at carpentering; Michael is brakeman on the R.R. With few exceptions they are all good citizens.

W. P.

LETTERS FROM FORMER INMATES OF HOUSE OF REFORMATION AND
MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

DEAR SIR: It is eight years since I left the Home. I don't suppose there are many girls who were there in my time. I should like dearly to see or hear from my former teacher, Miss B——. If you know of her whereabouts, will you please inform me. I am still attending school. I hear from my brother, that you found for me, very often. I am trying to be a good girl, but I give way to my temper sometimes. When I get angry, I think of what you have said and written to me, and then I try to control myself.

L.

DEAR SIR: Sunday being Christmas, I send you to-day my first oil painting on canvas, which I hope you will accept as a token of my affection for you. I wish it were more worthy your acceptance, and hope you may have many happy returns of the day. With kindest love and good wishes for Christmas, I am,

Ever your affectionate little friend,

M. (aged 13).

DEAR SIR: I can never forget Superintendent Heath's and the teacher's kindness to me, and shall always remember them with gratitude, for to them and you I am indebted for the kind friends and happy home I have.

L. B. M.

DEAR FRIEND: While sitting in my cosey little home, my thoughts often go back to the scenes of my boyhood years which I spent at the Institution, and the good teachings, influence, and example to which I owe my success in life. You sent me to H——, in 1873, and I have been here since. I had one of the best of homes. I learned the painter's trade, and am at present employing from four to six men. I was married July, 1879, and am the happy father of a boy and girl. I suppose many of the old teachers have gone. Remember me to those who remain. Don't fail to call when you come this way.

One of your old boys,
C. F.

DEAR FRIEND: I suppose you would like to hear how I am getting along. I like here very much, and Mr. and Mrs. P—— are very kind to me. I go to church and school regularly. I help care for nine milch cows, 2 calves, four horses, and ducks and hens.

H. J.

DEAR SIR: I hope this will find you in good health. I am very much pleased with my home. They are very kind to me, and have promised to give me a start when my time is up. Have you got my little brother a home yet? If not, one of our neighbors will take him.

G. M.

DEAR SIR: I presume you will be pleased to hear of my marriage on the 14th to Mr. L., of P. We attended the same school together for four years. After graduating he obtained a position in a business house as bookkeeper. He is of an excellent family, in good circumstances. Please mention my good fortune to Superintendent and teachers at the Home. Don't fail to call when you come this way.

N. L.

DEAR SIR: I suppose you would like to hear from me. I have but two months longer to stay with Mr. H., when I shall go to do for myself. He has taken special pains in teaching me the carpenter's trade, and I have had several offers at good wages. I will say that Mr. and Mrs. H. have treated me as a father and mother would, during the seven years I have been with them, and their kindness I shall never forget.

N. S.

DEAR SIR: I have got a very good place, and Mr. F. is learning me shoemaking. I have joined the band in this town. Remember me to all the boys.

M. E. G.

DEAR SIR: I am in a very good home and enjoy the best of health, and I often wish that all the boys and girls at the Home had as good a home. Your good advice and kind instructions to me when coming here, I have tried hard to follow.

H. C.

DEAR FRIEND: I am so happy in my new home! They are all very kind to me, and treat me as if I were their own daughter. It makes me feel as if I were not alone in the world.

M. L.

DEAR SIR: I would like to find my parents, yet I don't want them to know where I am, unless they are what they should be. I am much obliged to you for informing me that I had a sister. I was not aware that I had, and I shall write to her as you requested and send the letter to you for delivery. I hope she has as good a home and kind treatment as I have. I thank you a thousand times for what you have done for me.

J. B.

DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I write to you, and hope this will find you in good health. I enjoyed Dr. Jenks' and Dr. Heath's visit last year so much, and I expect to see you all again this summer. I have some maple sugar of my own make that I am saving for you.

J. W.

DEAR FRIEND: It is some time since I have written to you, and thought you would like to hear how I am doing. I am at present working at printing, which I learned at the Ho. of R., and am making \$12 per week. I am very happy, and like here better every day. I shall never forget the day I was sent to the Ho. of R., for it has helped to make a man of me.

L. D.

DEAR FRIEND: I have made application for post-master of this town, and have every reason to believe that I shall be successful. I am indorsed by most of the prominent people here. The salary connected with it is \$600.

J. W.

DEAR FRIEND: I am very much pleased with the country. I am getting to be quite a farmer. We have all our crops in except corn, which we will house in a day or two. I suppose we will soon have cold winter upon us. Well, I am all ready for it in way of clothing. I have

two suits, woollen shirts, stockings and boots. I shall commence fall term of school next week. Remember me to Dr. Heath, the teachers, and boys.

C. J.

DEAR FRIEND: I wish to write you these few lines to tell you how I am getting along. I have not been sick a day since I left the Home. I go to church every Sunday. We only have two terms of school up here, — winter and spring; in all, five months. We are getting ready for sugaring. Last spring we made 800 lbs. of maple sugar, which we sent to Boston. I shall send you some for the boys and girls. How is my little brother and sister? I wish you would let them come and spend the summer vacation with me. Mrs. N—— says she is willing, and I may find them a home up here. Now, say they may come, and I will be so happy.

J. E. M.

DEAR SIR: I was very glad to receive a letter from you. I like my place as well as ever. I never was happier in my life. I do all I can to please Mr. and Mrs. B——, and they are very kind to me. I have good warm clothes for the winter and a fine pair of rubber boots. We had a Christmas gathering in the hall last week, and several children from the Home were there. School commences next week.

L. W.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM HOMES HAVE BEEN PROCURED DURING THE YEAR.

	Boys.	Girls.
From House of Reformation . . .	23	
“ Marcella-street Home . . .	44	33

Total number at present in homes procured for them, and subject to visitation at the close of the year:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Reformation	44	2	46
Marcella-street Home	262	194	456
Children Boarding	48	37	85
Total	354	233	587

LOCATION OF CHILDREN IN PERMANENT HOMES.

	Cities and Towns.	Children.
In Massachusetts	78	264
“ New Hampshire	42	100
“ Vermont	17	46
“ Maine	15	60
“ Connecticut	3	5
“ Rhode Island	5	12
“ New York	3	5
“ other States		10
Total		502

The ages of children placed on indenture the past year are as follows :

Over 3 years and under 6	13
“ 6 “ “ “ 10	32
“ 10 “ “ “ 12	26
“ 12 “ “ “ 16	29
Total	100

CONCLUSION.

Correspondence with the children and the families with whom they live has become an important feature. There have been received during the year 4,700 letters and communications. These have all been replied to, answering all inquiries, and endeavoring to interest them to continue the correspondence, deeming it profitable to them, and one of the best means for ascertaining their conditions. Three of our girls were given permission to marry since our last report, — all in the neighborhood where they had been indentured. Their husbands are represented as industrious and

temperate : one is a carriage blacksmith, one a painter, and the other a farmer.

The health of the children has been remarkably good, only three deaths having occurred during the year : one a boy of 10 years, who was indentured in 1891 ; a girl of 14, indentured in 1887 ; and one 7, indentured in 1889.

Much credit is due Dr. Heath for the service which he willingly and cheerfully renders those children placed in country homes who require professional services and who would otherwise be returned for hospital treatment.

By his careful watchfulness over such cases the city is saved hundreds of dollars annually.

Whole number of visits made to children during the year is 1,030 ; number of places found, 195 ; number filled, 100 ; number transferred from one family to another, 72 ; to Marcella-street Home, 18 ; miles travelled, 12,850.

Thanks are due my assistant, Mr. Charles E. Grinnell, for faithfulness and efficiency ; and also Mrs. E. C. Dresser, who, in addition to her duties as visitor to infants boarding, has rendered valuable assistance in visiting and placing girls in families.

I am under obligations to several ladies residing in cities and towns where children have been placed, who have given time and attention to the visitation of boys and girls, and the investigation of homes which offered for others ; also to the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, for continued interest in those of their respective faiths.

I wish to express my kind regards to Chairman Dr. Jenks and the Board of Commissioners for their interest and frequent expressions of good-will and approval.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. McCARTHY,

Agent.

